Voting of Demands for grants (*cont.*)

VII—Excise—Rs. 99,779.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 99,779 under VII—Excise. The variations in figures in the budget and revised budget of 1106 have already been clearly explained by the Finance Member in his speech. Nothing further is required except to offer an explanation for the increase in the budget of 1107 over that of 1106. This increase is mainly due to the increased provision of Rs. 4,000 under the minor head 'Refunds' and the opening of a new minor head 'Stationery and Printing'. The increase in the refunds is due to the fact that the sum of Rs. 9,400 now allowed to Cranganur will have to be enhanced in proportion to the increase in population. An increase in the refund of duty on ganja is also anticipated. The other items are the same as that of the current year and call for no remarks. I request the House to grant the allotment asked for.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,085 for Preventive Force by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,085 for Preventive Force by Re. 1. My object in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that liquor is sold at odd hours and in odd places under cover of law and to urge upon them the necessity of enforcing the rules strictly. The rule that there should be only one entrance to a toddy shop is not observed in places where peaceful picketing is going on. In fact I have found in several places that even the fences round the compound have been completely removed and access allowed to the toddy shop from all places. Again, Sir, the rule regarding the hours of sale fixed by the Government is honoured more in its breach than in its observance. I am sure the usual hour fixed is only till 8 p. m. in the night. I think there has been a strenuous fight in this House to make it 7 p. m. I know from my personal experience that there are many shops in which toddy and liquor are sold after 8. In towns they sell up to even 11 and in country places at least up to 10 p. m. Again, Sir, there is another rule that liquor can be sold only in places licensed for the purpose. This also is not observed in places where peaceful picketing is going on. In fact the greatest laxity is allowed in these places. In most cases there will be a Police Officer and an Excise Officer to witness this violation of law. Toddy and liquor are sold in almost all the neighbouring coffee clubs where peaceful picketing is going on. For instance, in

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Ernakulam, where there is no liquor shop within the precincts of the Municipality, I understand that liquor is available in not less than 30 or 40 places, and in Trichur I know personally that there is a shop very near the arrack shop which is being peacefully picketed now with a board "മദ്യം കുടിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം", where liquor is drunk, as distinct from the shop where it is sold. People go to this place and order liquor from the neighbouring shop.

Sir, I know the difficulties of the Government in this matter. They are really afraid of the amount that they will have to lose if they enforce the rules very strictly. Otherwise I am sure that the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Department is very well able to see that the rules are very strictly observed. I know that he is a very capable officer and had it not been for the exercise of his personal influence, we would not have found so much amount in the Excise sales of this year. The harm done by taking of liquor to the individual and the harm thereby done to the country must be one of the main considerations of a civilised Government. What happens now is that Government instead of helping the peaceful picketers to carry on the temperance propaganda, is in a way conniving at this unmoral traffic. I may submit that there is a large volume of public opinion behind this temperance movement and I hope you will also give your moral support to it. Let it not be said of you, Sir, that you respect public opinion only when it suits your purpose. Let not this resolution share the fate of the two important resolutions of mine, one on the national dress and the other upon the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of Economic depression both of which were passed by the almost unanimous vote of this House. With these words I commend the token motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—May I know whether the Department has under consideration the removal of the shop near the Chittur High School?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—It has not been decided upon.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—We have been requesting the Government that that shop should be removed. Government have been inquiring whether they can get other places very near it but away from the school and many suggestions have been brought forward by the then Member for Excise and we were told that they would consider the removal of the shop. Now I understand that Government is not considering it at all. This toddy shop is kept open even after 8 o'clock. There is another in the town which is also kept open after 8. This fact was brought to the notice of the House. They have not taken any action. I hope that the Government will issue orders to remove

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this shop, especially in regard to the location of the shop near the High School.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—With regard to the breach of the rules referred to by the Hon'ble Member, I must tell him that Government were not aware that there were such breaches. On receipt of notice of this token motion I have issued orders to the Inspectors to make surprise visits to shops and see that the rules are strictly observed and I shall do all that is possible to see that the rules are strictly observed.

With regard to the other point, under the existing rule, persons are entitled to purchase half a gallon of toddy and four drams of arrack and take it to any place and drink from there. Government are not in a position to stop it. The sale in un-licensed shops alone is prohibited. But people can purchase liquor and take it to other places. Government are not in a position to prevent it. This does not mean that there are sales in un-lisenced premises.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I wish to say only a word on the last point mentioned by the Hon'ble Member for Excise. It is too technical a point. As a matter of fact the man in the street knows that it is being sold in all the neighouring shops and that in no small quantities. Any how as the Hon'ble Member assures me that all the rules will be strictly enforced, I beg for the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.— *To reduce the allotment of* Rs. *2,000 for charges for Storage and sale of salt by* Re. *1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I have tabled this motion only to ascertain from the Government the feasibility of making our own salt and to know whether it would be a profitable concern for the Government if they undertake to manufacture their own salt. It is only to elicit that information that I tabled this motion.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—It is not possible to say without expert advice, whether any attempt at local manufacture of salt would be met with success. In view of the heavy rainfall in the State, its success is open to doubt. Evidently during the rainy season, there will not be sufficient sun-shine for the brine to evaporate. A large outlay will also be necessary for making salt pans and for other accessories. A heavy recurring expenditure will also have to be incurred towards establishment charges. Under the terms of the Interportal Agreement, between the State and the British Government, the latter have agreed to supply salt to us at Bombay free of duty and our Government have undertaken not to manufacture salt in this State. In these

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circumstances, the Government do not think that they can undertake to manufacture salt in this State at present.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I don't press the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,24,500 under Demand No. VII by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങ് തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു ചില ഷാപ്പുകാർ ലേലം വിളിച്ചുപോയി. വലിയ സംഖ്യകൊടുക്കാണ്, ആ ഷാപ്പുകാർ ലേലം വിളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. ക്ഷാമം കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഷാപ്പുകാക്ക് ആദായമില്ലാതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ ശേഷം പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങു കൂടെ വന്നു, വളരെ നഷ്ടമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു മുൻ നിന്നു നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു കൺട്രാക്ടിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എതാനും പേർ അനാവശ്യമായി നഷ്ടപ്പെടണമെന്നു പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങുകാരും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടും ഈ ഹൌസും ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും രക്ഷ ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. ഷാപ്പുകാർ കൺട്രാക്ടിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിയുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ കെട്ടിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ മുഴുവനും തിരിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു അവരെ സ്വതന്ത്രരാക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നു പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങു തടയണം. അതു തടയാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ സാധിക്കയില്ല. തടയുന്നതും ന്യായമായിരിക്കയില്ല. (*Hear, hear.*) ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നടപ്പാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൺട്രാക്ടർമാരെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു എടുക്കരുതു. പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ വേണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണ് ഞാൻ. കുറെ ഈഴവർക്കു കൺട്രാക്ടിൽ നിന്നും ആദായം കിട്ടണമെന്നു കരുതി, ചെത്തുകാക്കു തൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് നാട്ടിലുള്ളവരെല്ലാം കള്ളിലും ചാരായത്തിലും കിടന്നു മുങ്ങണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. (*Hear, hear*). പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങിനെ തടയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഏതു വിധത്തിലായാലും പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങ് കൺട്രാക്ടർമാർക്കു ഉപദ്രവകരമായിരിക്കും. പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങിന്റെ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം. ഒരു പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങ് ക്യാപ്റ്റൻ ര് ഷാപ്പുകാരോടു ഇത്ര പാ വീതം കൈക്കൂലി ചോദിച്ചതായി അറിയുന്നു. അതു ആരുടെയും കുറ്റമല്ല. തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവരെ പിടിച്ചു ദിവസവും ര്, ഉ ണ. കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനു വളരെപ്പേർ വരും. അതിൽ പല തരക്കാർ ഉണ്ടാകും. അങ്ങിനത്തെ പട്ടാളത്തിൽ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ മാതിരി സംഗതികളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിൽ അത്ഭുതമില്ല.

മദ്യപാനം തടയണമെന്നു ലോകം മുഴുവനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. മദ്യവിക്രയം തടയണമെന്നും ലോകത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പിക്കറ്റിങ്ങു തടയാൻ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഷാപ്പുകാരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളൂ.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Sir, may I avail of this occasion to speak a few words about a section of a large fraternity of the distressed of the present day, namely, the toddy and arrack renters. The concessions granted to them by the Government are obviously inadequate. I wonder how we could allow Travancore to march ahead of us in this respect. There is now in this country a universal cry from the renters that they would be completely satisfied if the Government would only divest them

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of their contracts for the coming years. Personally I relish the situation, since it is in the way of a chastisement to the Government for having caught the needy poor neck-tight, in the name of minimising drinking, whenever they (the latter) dared to transcend a bit into the frontiers of luxury. I am afraid that the Governments have been trading on popular principles to the cost of the poor, while many sources of accumulated wealth, both productive and barren, were left immune from the right claims of income tax.

I request you, Sir, to note another aspect of the question. Most of these renters are farmers, the steel frame, in the words of Mr. Loyd George, of our civilisation, for the relief of which community we have yet to do a lot. Cochin one of the most awefully land-taxed regions on the face of the whole earth, with her ryots, harassed by the usurious speculations of greedy money lenders, ever trying to realise the exhorbitant rate of interest agreed upon at a time when agricultural commodities procured double and triple of what they do to-day, who command the services of the banded myriads of the all-complacent and slavishly-obliging civil courts of ours to realise their diabolical ends are crying to you Sir, as a worthy custodian of a worthy tradition, to come to their rescue. Add to these, those monstrosities, called Kuries, with their heavy and fantastic penalty clauses, fit for the days of cave-men and the stone-age, which should not have seen the light of civilized citizen-life, and are steadily pauperising this van-guard of our civilization and sapping the very foundations of our society and I strike Sir, on the floor of this House a note of warning that it is dangerous to experiment with the patience of this suffering humanity any more, until private property and kindred evils last. If the law of the land won't protect them, the tendency with them will naturally be, Sir, to take the law into their own hands which will be one of the unhappiest moments in the annals of this little land of ours. Let us not repeat the blunders that others have now realized. Pray give us relief and reform and make us avoid the least conceivable human misery in attaining it. Any Government, you well know, Sir, is pre-eminently concerned with the poor, the needy and the distressed and I request you Sir, to take us up to the ideal. To be a bit philosophical in this matter-of-fact House, every distressed member of our human family is sure to re-act on every millionaire amongst us, physically, materially and metaphysically and the groans of the miserable will apart from considerations of sound economics, tell upon the most favoured of us, napping in the lap of comfort, through unseen medii, and I am afraid that most of the inexplicable mental depression of the

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modern civilized man springs from this source. Sir, we cannot but bow to the dynamic force of the human soul, the penetration of which Infinite knows no bounds. Some more vibrations of sympathy from the Government to the flock entrusted to their care and trust and then alone can we fully appreciate the change of heart that has come on the present regime, ever since you came to its lead with a mind steeped in the broad culture of ages.

Before concluding these honest impressions of mine, wherein I have left the scissors to the idle, and technique to the laborious, I beg leave to present to the Council a petition on the subject, I have been required to make.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What is the petition ?

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—The substance of the petition is that Government may be pleased to cancel the contract—that the petitioner may be divested of the contract.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know, Sir, whether this petition is from one or from a group of persons ?

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—From one man.

President.—I do not find any rule saying that it should be from more than one person. The Secretary will read the petition.

Secretary to the Council.—

"ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കൊച്ചി നിയമസഭയിലേക്ക".

കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ മെമ്പർവഴിക്ക കൊച്ചികണയന്നൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ചേന്ദമംഗലം വില്ലേജിൽ വടക്കുംപുറം ദേശത്തു കല്ലുങ്ങൽ ബാവു അവുസെഹ" ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഹരജി.

ഞാൻ കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ, മുകുന്ദപുരം ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ഫനസ മുതൽ ഫര ® അടക്കം ഫഫ കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ ഫഫ ൦ ൪-൦മാണ്ടിലേക്ക ഫഫനു,൨൫൨൫പ്പി കുക്ക ലേലം വിളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവനാകുന്നു. ടി ലേലം ഇപ്പോൾ എന്റെ പേരിൽ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയതായി സൂപ്രഡെണ്ടാപ്പീസ്സിൽ നിന്നു എനിക്ക നോട്ടീസ്സ് കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

നാടൊട്ടുക്ക പടർന്പിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭയങ്കരമായ കാലക്ഷാമം നിമിത്തം കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളിൽ വില്പന ഏറ്റവും മോശമായി തീരുകയും പിരിവുകൾ നാമ മാത്രമായി തീരുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതിനെല്ലാം പുറമെ വളണ്ടിയർമാർ ഷാപ്പുകളിൽ വന്ന പിക്കറിങ്ങ" നടത്തുകയും മദ്യഷാപ്പുകളിൽ വരുന്ന ആപൂവ്വം ആളുകളെ കൂടി കയറാതെ പിൻതിരിച്ചയക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ വിഷമങ്ങൾ നിമിത്തം ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ഷാപ്പുലേലക്കാർ അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടതകൾ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതും അവരുടെ രക്ഷക്ക വേണ്ടി ചില ഇളവുകൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ലേലം എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ അധികാരാത്തികളിൽ പിക്കറിംഗ്" ആരംഭിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ നാട്ടുകാർ പിക്കറിങ്ങ" ചെയ്യുന്ന വളണ്ടിയർമാരുടെ ഉപദേശമനുസരിച്ചു ഷാപ്പുകൾ വെക്കുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലം അനുവദിക്കാതെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾക്കിടയാക്കിതീർക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ മറുദേശത്തായതുകൊണ്ടു സ്വന്ത നിലയിൽ എനിക്കു വേണ്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഞാൻ അശക്തനായിത്തീർന്നിരി

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ക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് അടുത്താണ്ടത്തേക്കു യാതൊരു വില്പനയും നടത്തുവാൻ തരമില്ലാത്ത വിധത്തിലാണു് സ്ഥിതികൾ വന്നുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഷാപ്പുകൾ തിരെ നടത്തുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതും ഞാൻ ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ ലേലസംഖ്യകൾ ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെടുന്ന പക്ഷം വലുതായ നഷ്ടത്തിൽ അകപ്പെടാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുമാകുന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ടു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കൌൺസിലിൽ നിന്നു മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സംഗതികൾ ആലോചിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഏറ്റിട്ടുള്ള ലേലബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽ നിന്നു എന്നെ ഒഴിവാക്കിത്തരുവാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സവിനയം അപേക്ഷ.

ചേന്ദമംഗലം, } എന്നു ടി. ബാവു അവുസെഫ് (ഒപ്പു).'
ഫ്രാൻസു കക്കടകം ഫ്രൻ-ാംനു. }

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—I do not think it possible for the Government to allow purchasers of shops to withdraw from their contract. It is not correct to say that they did not know of the picketing activities at the time of the auction.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—As a matter of fact picketing has begun in Cranganur only very recently.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—People who bid shops knew at the time about picketing activities, though picketing had not, as a matter of fact, commenced in some places. They bid the shops in auction in open competition. They did not originally bid the shops for the amounts for which the shops were knocked down in their names. In the course of auction there would be other persons who bid the shops for 5 or 10 Rs. less and those persons will not now be available to take up these shops. In these circumstances it will not be possible for the Government to allow the people to withdraw their bids. So long as picketing is peaceful, Government do not intend to take any steps to stop it. The moment it transgresses that limit, Government will see that the vendors are protected. In regard to the loss that may be sustained by the picketing activities, it is not possible for the Government to say one way or the other just now Whether they have suffered loss could be ascertained only by the working of the shops. If it is found that as a result of picketing they have suffered any appreciable loss, Government will certainly consider the question of giving them relief. That is all that Government can say at present.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—പിക്കറിങ്ങ് വരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം കൺട്രാക്ടുകാർ അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള കാരണം ശരിയല്ല. ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഷാപ്പിൽ പിക്കറിങ്ങ് തുടങ്ങിയാൽ തന്നെയും അതൊന്നും ഫലിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നായിരിക്കും സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസം. ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്നു തന്നെ പിക്കറിങ്ങ് ഫലിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെ ഷാപ്പുകാർക്കു എങ്ങിനെ വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവർ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടാണു് ലേലം വിളിച്ചതെന്നു പറയുന്നതു വെറുതെ! മേലാൽ ലേലം വിളിക്കാൻ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു തന്നെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Because they have taken up other shops.

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മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—വിളിക്കാൻ ആളുകളുണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നു കരുതി ആരുടെയെങ്കിലും തലയിൽ വെച്ചു കെട്ടുന്നതു വലിയ കഷ്ടമാണു്. പിക്കറിങ്ങു് വരുമെന്നറിയാതെ വിളിച്ചതു കൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ തലയിൽ വെച്ചു കെട്ടി അവരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു് ശരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. അഥവാ അവർ അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു വിളിച്ചതാണെന്നു തന്നെ ഇരിക്കട്ടെ. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഗാംബ്ലിങ്ങു് തടഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരു വക ഗാംബ്ലിങ്ങായ ഷാപ്പു വിളിയിൽ ചെന്നു കൂടുങ്ങി വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ബാദ്ധ്യത ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ഉണ്ടു്. വിളിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുപോയി. പണം തിരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഈ വക ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു സാധുക്കളെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തരുതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ പുഷ്ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, what is the point of division ?

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—That they may be allowed to cancel their contracts.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 99,779 under Demand No. 7 by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—പുകയില ലേലം വിളിച്ചു് ഒരുവില്ലേജിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ആളുകൾക്കുമാത്രം വില്ക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള കഷ്ടപ്പാടിനെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കുവാനാണു് ഞാൻ ഈ കട്മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പുകയിലകൊണ്ടു് സർക്കാരിലേക്കു് ഏതാൻ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൽ നടത്തുന്നതുപോലെ പുകയില തീരെ ലൈസൻസ്സു ഇല്ലാതെ വില്ക്കുവാൻ അനുവാദം വേണ്ടാ. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഈ ഇനം തീരെ ലൈസൻസ്സില്ലാതെ തന്നെ വില്ക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണെങ്കിലും തല്ക്കാലസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടു, ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനും പണമില്ലെന്നു് എപ്പോഴും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു, എ ക്ലാസുമാത്രം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ലേലം ചെയ്യുവാനും ബി ക്ലാസ്സു് എങ്കിലും ചുരുക്കം ഒരു സംഖ്യ ഫ ഠ രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു അതു് അടക്കുന്ന ആൾക്കും ലൈസൻസ്സുകൊടുത്തു് പുകയില വില്ക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. ഈ വിധം ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് സർക്കാരിലേക്കു വലിയ നഷ്ടം വരുമെന്നു എനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യംഇല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണ ഉപ്പു്, മണ്ണെണ്ണ ഇവയെപ്പോലെ മനുഷ്യർക്കു് പുകയിലയും നിത്യവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു സാധനമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പുകയിലയും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു ഇനങ്ങളോടു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു് ഓരോ വില്ലേജിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പേർക്കുമാത്രംവില്ക്കാൻ അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് നാട്ടുകാർക്കും കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടാണുള്ളതു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ലൈസൻസ്സു മുഴുവനും എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനും വലുതായ നഷ്ടമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ കാലെക്കൂട്ടിത്തന്നെ ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം ബി. ക്ലാസ്സുമാത്രം പത്തു രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരുസംഖ്യ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു് ആ സംഖ്യ ആരു തരുന്നുവെന്നു, അവർക്കു പുകയില വില്ക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു വലിയ വൈമനസ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ അതു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്താൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

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Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—May I know the number of B class shops in the whole State and the amount of their bid for the next year?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—About 800. I cannot now give the exact number. The total rental of B class shops is about 2¾ lakhs.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Including the A class shops?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—They are only 25 or so in number, and their total rental is 30 thousand or so.

I had occasion to deal with this question when a resolution was moved for the introduction of the license system in the case of rural B shops. As stated by me then, tobacco being an article of luxury not grown in the State, it is a legitimate subject of taxation (*Hear, hear*). It is true that in British India no restriction is imposed with regard to the sale of tobacco. This concession is granted with a view to encourage local industry. So far as foreign tobacco is concerned, the British Government imposes an exhorbitant duty of Rs. 900 per candy. British Indian tobacco is foreign as our State is concerned. There is therefore no justification for allowing the sale of that tobacco in the State free. The Travancore Government are also levying duty of Rs. 100 or 110 per candy on British Indian tobacco. The Government have framed certain rules for encouraging the cultivation of tobacco in the State. So far as I know this concession has not been availed of by the people. The only attempt made in this direction in a certain part of the Chittur Taluk was a failure. The question of allowing the sale of tobacco free can be considered only after a sufficient supply to meet the demands of the State are made available in the State itself.

Under the present economic conditions also, Government cannot afford to lose the tobacco revenue.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,24,500 under Demand No. 7 by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. മുഹമ്മദ സീതി.—സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു മദ്യപാനവർജ്ജനം ഉടനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നിയമംമൂലം കള്ളുകുടി നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്നും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാനാകുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യം ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് മദ്യപാനവർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നും, പക്ഷെ പ്രായോഗികമായ ചില തടസ്ഥങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടാണു് അതു് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതെന്നും, ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് എടുപ്പുഴം അവരുടെ നിലയെ നീതീകരിക്കാനായി ഈ കൌൺസിലിലും പറയാഉള്ളതാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു കാര്യം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു് നിർഭയവും, ഭയമില്ലാത്തതും, കുറെ മര്യാദവും ആണെന്നു വിലപിക്കാൻ അവർക്കു് ഒരു കാ

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ലം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതികൊണ്ട് അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു സമാധാനം ഇനി അവർക്ക് പറയുവാൻ ഇല്ലെന്നു അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. കള്ള് ലേലംവിളിച്ചു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ ആളുകൾ സന്നദ്ധരല്ലാതെവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അവർ കരാർചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കണ്ടാക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും അവരെ രക്ഷിച്ചാൽ മതിയെന്നും അവർ നിലവിളിക്കുന്നു. മദ്യം കുടിക്കാൻ ആളില്ല. കുടിക്കാൻവരുന്ന അപൂർവ്വം ചിലരെ പിക്കറിംഗുകാർ തടയുന്നുവെന്നു ഷാപ്പുകാർ ആവലാതിപറയുന്നു. ഇവിടെ അല്പംമുമ്പു ഹാജരാക്കിയ ഹരജിയിൽതന്നെ ഷാപ്പുകാരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്ന രേഖാമൂലം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ മദ്യപാനവാസന ചുരുങ്ങിവരുന്നു. മദ്യം ക്രയവിക്രയം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഔത്സുക്യം നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് ഇല്ലാതായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു നഷ്ടമാണു, ദോഷമാണ്, ക്രയവിക്രയം ചെയ്യാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ നാട്ടിലൊക്കെ മദ്യപാനത്തിലുള്ള ആസക്തികുറഞ്ഞും, മദ്യപാനത്തിനുള്ള ഔത്സുക്യങ്ങൾ ചുരുങ്ങിയും, മദ്യത്തെ വർജിക്കാനുള്ള പൊതുജന അഭിപ്രായവും പൊതുജന പ്രവർത്തികളും, ശക്തിപ്പെട്ടും വരുന്നു. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിലാണ് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് അവരുടെ ലക്ഷ്യം യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ മദ്യവർജനമാണെന്ന് പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടാകുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയം അയച്ചതു്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ഇതുസംബന്ധമായി പലേപ്രമേയങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിന്നു് വന്നപ്പോഴെല്ലാം ഈ കാര്യംനടപ്പിൽ വരികയില്ല. പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം നേരെയാകണം എന്നൊക്കെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് സമാധാനംപറഞ്ഞു് രക്ഷപ്പെടാൻ നോക്കിയിരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ഇതുസംബന്ധമായ ഒരു പ്രമേയംതന്നെ ആലോചനക്കു വന്നപ്പോൾ നിയമംകൊണ്ടു് എന്താണ് ചെയ്യാനുള്ളതു് എന്നു് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതനായ തുപ്പുണിത്തുറ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഇപ്പോഴും ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. നിയമംകൊണ്ടു തടയുന്നതു് വ്യക്തിസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നശിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ വ്യക്തികളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ മദ്യവർജനത്തെ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ നിയമംകൊണ്ടു മദ്യവർജനം ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അഭിനന്ദനമല്ലാതെ ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കാലഘട്ടം വന്നിരിക്കെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു നിശ്ചയമായും ഒരു നിയമംകൊണ്ടു മദ്യവർജ്ജനംചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നാം മദ്യവർജ്ജനംചെയ്താൽ മറ്റുസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും മദ്യം വർജ്ജിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ എന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ചോദിക്കുന്നു. നാം മദ്യവർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യുതിനുശേഷം അതിന്റെ ഭവിഷ്യത്ത് ഫലം പരിക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. അല്ലാതെ വരാനുള്ള ഫലങ്ങളെ മറ്റുചില സ്ഥിതികളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഭയപ്പെടുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ല. അമേരിക്കാ മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അവിടത്തെ ജനസമുദായംതന്നെ മദ്യവർജ്ജനം, നിയമത്താൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കി ശക്തിയോടെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അമേരിക്കയെപ്പോലെ ഒരു മഹാഭൂഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ മദ്യവർജ്ജന നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കി അവർക്ക് പ്രായോഗികമാക്കാമെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഈ ചെറിയരാജ്യത്തു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് നടപ്പാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്! അയൽരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പിലാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു മദ്യം ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യാൻ സംഗതി വരുമെന്നാണ് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് പറയുന്നതു്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ മൂർദ്ധന്യതയോടുകൂടി നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആ ഇറക്കുമതി തടയാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. മദ്യപാനവർജ്ജനംചെയ്യുന്നതു് ആവശ്യമാണൊ എന്നു നോക്കേണ്ടതായുണ്ടു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ തല്ക്കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കും, സാമ്പത്തികമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും, സന്മാർഗ്ഗസംരക്ഷണത്തിനും, രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊതുക്ഷേമത്തിനും, അതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു തരം ഇല്ല. അതു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നപ

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ക്ഷം, നിയമംകൊണ്ടു മദ്യപാനം തടയുന്നതു" ഒരു പുണ്യം ചെയ്യലാണു". അങ്ങിനെ നിയമംമൂലം തടയുന്നതു" ദോഷമാണെന്നു" അതു നടപ്പിലാക്കിയശേഷം കാണുന്നപക്ഷം ആ നിയമം മാറ്റേണമെന്നു" ഞങ്ങൾതന്നെ ഇവിടെവന്നുപറയും. മദ്യപാനത്തെ അല്ലാതെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു" മദ്യവർജ്ജനത്തെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടുനടക്കുന്നില്ല. പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥമായിട്ടെങ്കിലും കുറെകാലത്തേക്കു" എന്തുകൊണ്ടു" ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു നടപ്പിലാക്കിക്കൂടാ എന്നാണു" ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു". റെവന്യു കുറയുമെന്നാണു" പറയുന്നതു". ആ നിയമം ഇല്ലാതെതന്നെ റെവന്യു കുറയുന്നു" കാണുന്നുണ്ടു". ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഷാപ്പുകാർക്കു" എത്രയും സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു". ഇനിയും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഷാപ്പുകാർ കൺടാക്ടിൽനിന്നും കഴിഞ്ഞുപോകാൻ ശ്രമം തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പൊതുജനഹിതത്തിനെതിരായ ഒരു റെവന്യു നമുക്കു വേണ്ടാ. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു റെവന്യുവിനുവേണ്ടി മനുഷ്യരുടെ രക്തം ഊറ്റി എടുക്കരുതു". ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആത്മാവിനെ ഊറ്റി എടുത്തിട്ടു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സന്മാർഗ്ഗത്തെ നശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടു" ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ആദായം അവരുടെ രക്തത്തിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന ആദായമാണു". ആ ആദായം ദോഷവും ആക്ഷേപമായിട്ടുള്ള ആദായമാകുന്നു. അതു" ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനും ഭംഗിയല്ല. ഇതു നിത്തിയാലുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികമായ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനെപ്പറ്റി, ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ഹിന്ദുക്കളും മുസൽമാൻമാരും മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങളും ഒന്നുചേർന്നു" അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഈ അപേക്ഷയെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു അതിനെക്കാൾനല്ല ഒരു പ്രവർത്തി പാവങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വേറെ ചെയ്യാനില്ല. ലോകം മുഴുവനും ഈ മദ്യത്തെ വർജ്ജിക്കേണമെന്നു" പറയുന്നു, എല്ലാ മഹാന്മാരായന്മാരും മദ്യവർജ്ജനപ്രസംഗം നടത്തുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള മദ്യത്തെ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും നിർത്തൽ ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിക്കണം. വേറെ ഉപായോപാധികളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയുള്ളതായ ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന നയം ഗവൺമെണ്ടു" വിട്ടുകളയണമെന്നു" ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. മദ്യവർജ്ജനം നിയമംകൊണ്ടു" നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു" ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സാമാജികന്മാരുടെ സ്വീകരണത്തിനും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ പരിചിന്തനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Hon'ble Members will be pleased to remember that as the State is surrounded on all sides by parts of British Malabar and Travancore it will be very difficult for the Government to follow a policy different from that followed by those States in the matter of Excise Administration. The adoption of a different policy would only result in an enormous loss of Revenue to the State without any corresponding dimunition in the drink evil. Both the Madras and the Travancore Governments have come to the conclusion that, under the present circumstances, the introduction of total prohibition is neither feasible nor justified. The Excise Committee appointed by our Government in deference to the wishes of some of the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council .. ..

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—On a point of order. Some other Members also on this side wanted to speak on this subject. If the Government Member finishes his speech, then according to our present convention, nobody else is allowed to speak.

President.—I looked round, but I found nobody rising. Any other Hon'ble Member wishing to speak?

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മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— സ്താനം ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. പ്രധാനമായി പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നിയമം നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് സാധാരണ പറയുന്നതുപോലുള്ളതല്ല. റെവന്യു കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമെന്നുള്ള ഒരേ ഒരു കാരണമല്ലാതെ വേറൊരു കാരണവും ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനു് ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. റവന്യു കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള ആ കാരണം മാത്രം വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യത്തിനു് അപാത്തുവെ ആവശ്യമായ ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം വരുത്താതിരിക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇനി ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനു് ഒട്ടു സാധിക്കയില്ല. മദ്യപാനം തടയാനുള്ള പലേ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും നടപ്പിലായി വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യത്തിൽ വലിയ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയാണു് ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ഈ നികുതി പോകുവാൻ പോവുന്നതു്. പിക്കറിങ്ങ്കാരുടെ പ്രസ്ഥാനംതന്നെ വളരെ ശക്തിപ്പെടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ— അതു. ശക്തിപ്പെടാനാണിടയുള്ളതു്"— തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത ആളുകൾ രാജ്യത്തു് ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെകൊണ്ടു് ഏതു പട്ടാളം ഉണ്ടാക്കാനും പ്രയാസമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പിക്കറിങ്ങ് പ്രസ്ഥാനം ശക്തിപ്പെടുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ഈ നികുതി നിലനില്ക്കുകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ ഭയങ്കര സ്ഥിതിവരാൻ പോകുന്നതു് ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് മുൻകൂട്ടി കണ്ടു" ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം നടപ്പിലാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനു് വലിയ അഭിമാനത്തിനു് വകയുണ്ടാകും. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വലുതായ ഉപകാരവുമാകും. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനെയും മദ്രാസ്സു് ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനേയും മറ്റും ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ നാം അനുകരിക്കുന്നു്. കൊച്ചിയിൽ പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നടപ്പാക്കിയെന്നു് അവിടങ്ങളിലെ കൌൺസ്സിൽ മെംബർമാർ അവിടങ്ങളിലെ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടുകളോടു് പറയാൻ ഇടയാകണം, നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളിലാണു് നാം മറ്റുള്ളവരെ അനുകരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അമേരിക്കയിൽ, വലിയൊരു മഹാ ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയ ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം അതിന്റെ ചെറിയ ഒരംശം പോലും ഇല്ലാത്ത മദ്രാസ്സിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഇല്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് തള്ളിക്കളയാവുന്നതല്ല. മദ്യം ദോഷമാണെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് മനസ്സിലായി. പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നടപ്പാക്കിയിട്ടും അനേകം പേർ കുടിക്കുന്നു എന്നതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞാലും അമേരിക്കയിൽ ആ നിയമം വന്നതിനുശേഷം അവിടെ പണം കൂടി, വഴക്കുകളും കുറ്റങ്ങളും കുറഞ്ഞു, ജയിൽ പുള്ളികൾ കുറഞ്ഞു, വളരെ ജയിലുകൾ വേറെ നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചു തുടങ്ങി എന്നീ വാസ്തവങ്ങൾ നിഷേധിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നിട്ടും പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ ഫലമില്ലെന്നു" പറയുന്നതു് അതിശയമാണു്! എല്ലാ പ്രസ്ഥാനവും ലോകത്തിൽ പൂർണ്ണമായി ഫലപ്രദമാകണമെന്നില്ല. പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി ഒരു കാര്യം സാധിക്കാൻ കഴികയില്ലെന്നുവെച്ചു് പ്രയോജനകരമായ വിധം അപൂർണ്ണ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ അതു് സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നുണ്ടോ? ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എക്സൈസ്" നിയമം തന്നെ പരിപൂർണ്ണ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ? പരിപൂർണ്ണ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരവും ഒരു നിയമവും നടപ്പാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു വെച്ചു" ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം എടുത്തുകളയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവരരുതു". മുസ്ലീം മെംബർ അവർകൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനു ഈ പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻനടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനായിറവും സൌകര്യമുള്ള ഒരവസരമാണിതു്. ഈ അവസരം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് വൃഥാകളയരുതു". ഇന്നുള്ള നികുതി വേറെഎവിടെനിന്നെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ വിഷമം അറിയാതെ അല്ല ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു്. പോകുന്ന ഒരു നികുതി വേറെ വഴിക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ നോക്കിയിട്ടു് നാട്ടുകാർ നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നിയമം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് ഉടനെ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ കക്കടകം നമ്പൂരാന്റെ കക്കടമദ്യം വില്പന നിരുത്തണമെന്നല്ല പറയുന്നതു്. ഒരു ചുരുങ്ങിയ കാലത്തി

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നള്ളിൽ മദ്യ വില്പന നിരത്തുത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു കായ്യപരിപാടി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് രൂപീകരിച്ചു നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം.

വേറെ ഒരു അപേക്ഷ എനിക്കുള്ളത് എക്സൈസ്സ് മെംബർ എഴുതികൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതൊക്കെ വായിച്ചു സമയം കളയണ്ട എന്നാണ്. ആ ന്യായങ്ങളെല്ലാം പലേ കൌൺസ്സിലുകളിലും എക്സൈസ്സ് മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞു കേട്ട് കേട്ട് ഞങ്ങൾ മുഷിഞ്ഞിരിക്കയാണ്. ആ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും കേട്ടാൽ ഞങ്ങളാരും മറിയുമെന്നു എക്സൈസ്സ് മെംബർ വിചാരിക്കയും വേണ്ട. അദ്ദേഹം പലേ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും കണക്കുകളും ഇവിടെ വായിച്ചു. അതൊന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് തൃപ്തികരമാകുന്നുമില്ല. ആ പൂച്ചക്കാലൻ സായ്പ് (Pussyfoot Johnson) എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളിലെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും കണക്കുകളുമാണ് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശ്വാസജനകമായി തീരുന്നതു. ആ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെയും കണക്കുകളെയും ഖണ്ഡിക്കുവാൻ പ്രൊഹിബിഷനു എതിരു പറയുന്നവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും കണക്കുകളും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മതിയാകുന്നില്ല.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar:—Sir, I wish also to give my support to the motion. Of course, as the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas said, all the grounds for and against the subject have been threshed out in this Council several times from the very first Council itself. From the way in which the Hon'ble Member for Excise began his speech, I am afraid that he is going to repeat the same arguments before us. Of course there are new Members here and probably the Government Member is trying to see whether those reasons would be acceptable to them. But my submission is that those days are gone. We are fast advancing to the goal of total prohibition. The example of America quoted by the Hon'ble Member will not apply to us, because the conditions here are quite different. It is fruitless to cite examples like America to us. In America their social customs do not prohibit them from drinking. But drink is totally prohibited by our social customs. As regards the difficulty caused by the policy followed by the neighbouring States, my submission is that those difficulties will not at all avail. We have to do it at some time or other. Either the Travancore Government or the British Government or the Cochin Government will have to do it. Then the only question is as to who should do it first. Why not we do it first and have the whole credit for having started this noble game.

Sir, I don't wish to expatiate much on this subject, but I only request the Government to take the facts as they are. It is a moral duty of the Government to see that their people do not waste money on drink. You have been told that there is a a vast economic depression and that the people are at their wits end to find out money. Here is one means of saving them at least to some extent from the economic depression. It will help the innocent and guileless people to save at least a few coppers every day which will enable them to get rice to feed the women and children of their homes.

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For these reasons I beg to support the motion.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, I wish also to support this motion. But I shall not attempt to speak about the evil effects of drinking and try to insult the intelligence of this House. I think if this proposition is put into practice, the most important community that is likely to be adversely affected, is my constituency, because the tappers are supposed to belong to my community and therefore, although it will prejudicially affect the members of my community, I say, indirectly there will be some advantages to them. And if you want also to avoid economic distress in my community, I am going to suggest that when you introduce total prohibition, you may also allow free tapping not for toddy, but for jaggery. Thereby you will not only be doing good to the community alone, but also to the public as a whole. In fact jaggery tapping, I suppose, is a very useful industry and if you encourage it, it can be brought into more prominence. Jaggery can substitute sugar for almost all its purposes. I therefore request that this opportunity may be availed of by Government to introduce total prohibition in the State and at the same time allow those who want actually to tap the trees to tap for sweet toddy. Thus the economic embarassment that may otherwise result in the Ezhuva community may also be given redress in this way. That is all I have to say.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, I also wish to add a few words to what has been said with regard to this proposition. I do not wish to reiterate or repeat the arguments that have already been submitted to the House from the point of view of prohibition, nor do I propose to meet the arguments advanced from the Government side, that it is not practicable. I can assure the Government that we on this side are also aware of the difficulties that are confronting the Government in the matter of introducing total prohibition. But we cannot shut our eyes to the state of things around us and also the goal to which the world is drifting to. When once the principle of total prohibition is accepted to be the goal to which we are marching, are we not bound to do all that lies in our power to reach that goal within a reasonable time?

And as a first step to total prohibition, I request the Government to try the experiment of local option at least in a selected area. For my own part, I feel the difficulty on account of revenue that will be affected by total prohibition. That deficit cannot be rectified in a day or two. But if we are aiming at total prohibition only by degrees, certainly, the decrease in the revenue will not be seriously felt, if it is done gradually. And a step towards that, I request the Government to consider the question of local option in a small selected area. From that we can also

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find how far the people of the State are ready to accept this policy which is accepted by the Government and which is being pressed by the people.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, it has been said that toddy is bad for health. When the Government say that their policy is total prohibition, how are we to have a faith in it when the Government themselves are having a distillery for arrack under their supervision? I only request the Government to let us know what they have done this year in this matter and what they are going to do next year for prohibition. Nothing, as we know of, has yet been done by the Government though they tell us very often in this House that their policy is total prohibition. Therefore we request the Government to let us know what they are going to do next year towards their policy of total prohibition.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, I was referring to the report of the Excise Committee appointed by our Government which, after a careful consideration of the question in all its aspects, have also come to the conclusion that it is not possible to introduce total prohibition in the State at present. In these circumstances the Government do not think that total prohibition can be introduced in the State at present with any degree of success. The Government also do not think that the reduction in liquor consumption which is likely to be secured by the adoption of such a drastic measure, would be worth the cost, which is certain to be incurred, viz., the loss of a substantial portion of the State revenue. The result of the attempts so far made in this direction by other countries would clearly show that the Government's pessimism is well-founded. The United States of America has taken the lead in this matter. It was only after a century of preparation that America thought of introducing a Law of Prohibition in the State. It is now more than ten years since the said Law had been introduced and so far as one could see from the reports as to its working, the results are far from satisfactory. Mr. George Brenman, the democratic leader in Chicago giving evidence before the Senate Prohibition Committee declared that "the Prohibition Law was a national scandal and has increased drunkenness, immorality, corruption, murder, insanity, blindness and crime in general. The sensible and honest thing to do", he says, "is to modify or repeal the unenforceable Statute". Please see the Hindu of the 7th and 14th April 1926. From an article in the "Worlds Work" June 30th 1930, under the heading "The Present Phase in Prohibition", it appears that Mr. Doran, the Prohibition Commissioner in Washington said, "that for every gallon of industrial alcohol diverted, there are 7 or 8 gallons of high proof alcohol produced illicitly from corn sugar and put into the bootlegger market in

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the form of alcohol, gin and imported whisky. The corn sugar market now surpasses all others in the field of operations of the boqtlegger". I would also invite the Hon'ble Members' attention to a leading article in the 'Times of India'.....

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Not a reliable authority.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—dated 14th September 1929, under the heading "Prohibition Farce in America". The article being a very long one, I shall be content with quoting a few extracts from it. The article begins thus, "Prohibition enforcement in the United States has failed after an experiment which lasted ten years. Deaths from intoxicants have increased, drunkenness continues unabated, crime has become worse and contempt for law has spread to such proportions that President Hoover has appointed a special Commission to study lawlessness. Contempt for the enforcement of law has reached such a stage that people apologise if, for any reason, they do not serve drinks at public banquets." Again at another place it says as follows: "A natural decline in over-indulgence in intoxicants was evident before prohibition went into effect; but millions of Americans consider it an infringement of their personal liberty and drink more than they ordinarily would, as a sign of freedom from tyranny. This is one ot the major results of prohibition". Again at anothetr place it says "the number of deaths from intoxicating drink in 1919, the last year before the intrduction of prohibition, was one per hundred thousand of population. The rate for 1926, the last year of record is 3/17". The article concludes by saying that there is a growing reaction against prohibition. It is becoming definitely recognised that enforcement is a farce, but when the end will come, it is impossible to say". There is another article in the Journal "Worlds Work" in the March number of 1930 under the heading "Ontarios Wet Prosperity" Why Prohibition Failed".

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Who is the writer please?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—The editor himself. The main reasons given for the failure are (1) the self-restraint was considered irksome and therefore the inevitable wave of law-violation followed, and (2) the out-growth of the hip flask. The same Journal in its February Number contains an editorial under the heading "Ten years of attempted prohibition", wherein the editor has pointed out in very clear terms that the attempt has completely failed. These facts very clearly show that the results are not at all satisfactory. As Dr. John Mathai has aptly put it in his treatise on Excise and Liquor Control, " If the home prodcution of liquor is a circumstance which renders the enforcement of prohibition so difficult in a country like the United States, prohibition would be infinitely more difficult in

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India, I would add much more so in the Cochin State, where, on account of the exuberance of cocoanut and palm trees every man can (so to speak) have his beer tapped in his own back garden. Coming nearer home, we find that the Bhopal State, after the enforcement of the Law of Prohibition for a period of three years, found to its bitter cost that the only effect of its policy was the loss of Government revenue to the State to the extent of over seventeen lakhs of rupees. The result was that the Bhopal Government reversed their Excise Policy of total prohibition and reintroduced the liquor shops. The flavour of alcohol, its capacity for allaying thirst, and above all the innate craving for intoxicants in the human system to which this ministers, are some of the chief causes for its extra-ordinary hold on man-kind; and it is only by years of hard work that any perceptible improvement can be made in the habits of the people. As observed by Strathie in his work on 'Excise and Temperance in Madras", these facts will clearly show that if total prohibition is ever to become a practical proposition in the State, it will have to be introduced gradually and carefully and will have to be accompanied by years of patient labour in the task of raising the moral tone of the masses, while wherever it is introduced its introduction will involve the employment of a staff, the cost of which will only be less than the enormous amount of revenue lost.

The Government have been therefore following a policy of gradual prohibition keeping in view the ultimate goal of total prohibition. Consistent with this policy they have been taking all reasonable steps to reduce liquor consumption. The number of toddy and arrack shops have been reduced from 574 and 293 respectively in the year 1092, to 380 and 207 respectively for the year 1107. The total rental of the toddy and arrack shops abolished during the course of the last 7 years come to Rs. 94,310 and Rs. 18,111 respectively. This represents about one-fifth of the present rentals. The tree-tax and duty on arrack have been gradually increased under the principle of maximum revenue and minimum consumption. The issue strength of arrack has been reduced from 20 degrees U. P. to 35 degrees U. P. Other changes regarding the location of shops, restricting the hours of sale, etc., were also introduced consistent with the orders passed by the Government on the recommendation made by the Excise Committee and the resolutions passed by the Council.

With a view to increase the efficiency and the morale of the administration the department had been thoroughly reorganised and the Government are contemplating the immediate appoint-

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ment of young men of high educational qualification to responsible posts in the executive line.

In the face of these facts and figures the charge usually made against the Government, that they are not earnest in the matter of introducing any reform to reduce the drink evil, is, to say the least, most undeserved. The Government have no interest in this matter apart from the interest of the people. Both the Government and the representatives of the people have the same ideal before them, and they both work for the attainment of that ideal each in their own way according to their best lights. My friend the Hon'ble Member for Chittur has been asking us in the course of the budget speech whether the Government could not close down the distillery and forego their revenue of 3½ lakhs in the cause of humanity I am sorry to say that he is not right in thinking that the Government have taken the control of the manufacture of liquor to encourage drink. The object of the Government in doing so is just the reverse of what he said. It is with a view to control excessive consumption that they have thought it necessary to prohibit the manufacture of liquor by outside agency and to impose a high duty on liquor for the purpose of sale. As I already said, until a great change is brought about in the morals and customs of the people, it will be necessary in the cause of temperance to keep the liquor traffic under Government control so as to prevent the illicit manufacture and sale of cocoanut arrack which is most injurious to the health

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—May I know whether the Member knows that the last election in America was fought on this issue?

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Yes; President Hoover's election was fought on this principle. But it is found now that it is a thorough failure.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Who says that it is a thorough failure? The election says that it was a success.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, after hearing the Hon'ble Member for Excise I am only convinced all the more of the absolute necessity of introducing total prohibition without any avoidable delay whatsoever. I am not in any way impressed by the copious quotations which he has given before this House and I am rather surprised to find that most of those quotations are taken from a journal whose editor has been carrying on a persistent propaganda against prohibition that is enforced in America. It is really significant that the articles referred to in his speech are not the productions of men who have based their inferences upon

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statistics but have emanated from the editorial pen of a particular journal whose existence itself obviously depends upon those whose interest lies in opposing prohibition in America. We can more or less understand how propaganda is carried on in western countries even against cardinal virtues. The libertine press in Europe has been indulging in the vilest kind of propaganda against legislation condemning immorality. Morality is condemned as the "very negation of art" in the libertine press. Quotations from some newspapers will not serve our propose; it will not clarify the point at issue and will not give us a correct idea of the actual situation in America. I am simply surprised to see that the Hon'ble Member for Excise was not able to lay his finger on a single official publication of the American Government about its experience of the working of prohibition in America. An official publication relating to this subject would have been a most authoritative document for us to go upon. From the newspaper reports of a certain type you have to assume that the American Government have been wilfully and maliciously enforcing a legislation against the wishes of the American nation and suppressing certain inconvenient and undesirable facts from the outside world. That is too great a slice for us to swallow. If the Hon'ble Member for Excise wanted to know the real situation in America he would have kept himself in communication with the officers of the U. S. A. I for my part cannot draw any inference adverse to prohibition from the reference made by the Member for Excise to the statistics of 1919 and 1929. There might be a thousand and one reasons for the conditions disclosed by the statistics of 1919 which are absolutely unconnected with prohibition. We do not know what were the causes for the low percentage of drunkenness in 1919 and for the increase in the number of deaths caused by drunkenness in 1929. Those reasons were not adverted to at all by the Hon'ble Member.

Then the Hon'ble Member for Excise has referred to the report of the Excise Committee. I may in this connection invite the attention of this House to the report submitted by the Excise Committee. I shall particularly refer them to the dissentient note submitted by the Hon'ble Member for North Ezhuvas who was also a Member of that Committee. The Committee, I may regretfully state, could not make any conscientious or satisfactory attempt to find out the practical methods by which prohibition could be enforced in the State. I do not know whether there was a full meeting—one full sitting—where the Members had an opportunity of discussing the question with reference to the existing conditions of the country. If I remember right, it is sometimes since I read the report, there was hardly a meeting

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where all the Members were present. There was no discussion. It was so to say an absentee Committee and it was by correspondence that the Committee prepared the report and submitted its recommendations. That kind of unsatisfactory enquiry made by a Committee cannot be taken as the criterion by which the feasibility of introducing prohibition in this State can be judged.

Then the Hon'ble Member for Excise has been referring to the impracticability of introducing prohibition in India on account of the existence of the cocoanut palms and palmirah trees. I am simply surprised at this argument advanced by the Hon'ble Member for Excise. Crime has been condemned and prohibited by the State. Potentialities for crime are existing in every human being. But that is not taken to be an argument for condemning criminal legislative. Every man has got potentialities and temptations for committing crimes and yet none has failed to condemn crime and deny the need for laws to prevent it. According to the Hon'ble Member's argument, it is futile to attempt any legislation to put down crimes. If the cocoanut and palmirah trees are here it is your duty to prevent by legislation these palmirah trees being tapped. These are very puerile arguments against the position that we press that prohibition should be introduced. I can admire the enterprise of the Hon'ble Member for Excise for having quoted these authorities to show that prohibition is a failure in America. But all the same I would have admired his enterprise all the more if he had attempted to see the other side of the picture also. I may respectfully submit that America's unparalled experience in bringing about prohibition is not on all fours with conditions in India. The difficulties that beset the working of prohibition in that country need not frighten us either. The analogy of preparation does not also hold good in the case of India. In America long preparation was necessary to counteract the effect of the habits of the people for several centuries. But here, popular habit has not been so. It has been just the reverse of what obtained in America. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors has been our habit. The present evil of drink among our people is only a recent growth which crept into our society. Drink was never the habit of our society. So while America had to overcome the evil by a certain amount of preparation, India does not require any such preparation. Even taking for granted that the authorities, quoted by the Hon'ble Member, are true I maintain that cannot be an argument for declaring prohibition a failure in America. If we refer to the statistics of crime we can find that during certain periods there have been an increase in crimes. It cannot be the result of the enactment of criminal law that crimes may be on

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the increase during certain periods. In America, Germany and other western countries, a slight rise in the crime-wave may be noticed in some years, but will the Hon'ble Member for Excise attribute it to the criminal legislation of those countries? I am sure he will be at one with us that criminal laws are absolutely necessary and wholesome in any country. In the same way, laws enforcing prohibition are really useful and necessary in restraining drink. In spite of legislation there might be increase in drink for other reasons. But that is not on account of legislation but in spite of it. That cannot be raised as an argument against our plea for legislation. I might refer to the example of Bhopal that the Hon'ble Member quoted in his speech. About Bhopal I may respectfully submit that the Bhopal Government might have been forced to reintroduce the liquor shops in the country not for reasons of revenue but for other reasons. We have to take into consideration the positon of Bhopal. There might be several foreigners in that country who might by habit consider their very existence jeopardised by prohibition. They might have brought their influence to bear with the Government and the Government might have been forced to submit to them. It is no argument to say that because Bhopal succumbed to an evil we must persist in the evil. (*Hear, hear*). Drink is condemned as an evil by all right thinking people. I very well appreciate the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Member for Excise that the Government Members are equally anxious about the welfare of the people and the country as ourselves. If that is so, the pronounced desire of the people that the Government should adopt some legislation to put down drink should certainly be respected by them. Their solicitude for the welfare of the people should best be illustrated not by their words on the floor of this House but by their tangible actions. With these few words, I commend this token motion for the acceptance of this House.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce to total allotment of Rs. 1,24,500 under Demand No. 7 by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, my motion is for the purpose of allowing the contractors to back out from the contracts which has already been passed in this House. My motion is also intented to give some other relief to the contractors who have already taken the contract of the present arrack and toddy shops. It has already been brought to the notice of this House that on account of the prevailing economic depression and the picketing and so many other causes, the contractors have been put to enormous loss. I know that the Government has been doing

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something in the direction of giving them some relief, but my request is that the relief granted by our State, especially in view of the relief that has been granted by the sister State, is not adequate. Therefore, I request that the anxious consideration of the Government may be bestowed upon that and more suitable and effective relief may be given to them. In addition to that, I also wish to bring to the notice of this House, that over and above the trouble they have now on account of the economic depression and other difficulties, they have got also the trouble from the Excise authorities. It was only the other day when I was reading one of the pamphlets published by the picketing authorities that some of the Excise officers themselves got into the toddy shop and had their fill. I would requst the Government to insist upon their officers, that if they get into the liquor shops they must also pay the shop-keepers. Now the Excise officers' service would be of the utmost necessity for the toddy shop contractor on account of the picketing and so many other difficulties. Some laxity in the rules and some laxity in regard to the time of opening or closing of shops will all be necessary. Therefore, the minor officers in the Excise Department will be of immense use to these toddy shop-keepers and therefore they are taking advantage of that situation and harrassing the toddy shop-keepers. It was a pubication which was made by the picketing authorities themselves that I found that certain officers got into the toddy shops and had their fill. Of course I cannot say here that the officers of the Excise Department if they want to drink should not do so. But let them make the payment for the drink they are having from the shops.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—With regard to the last complaint made, I have not received any protest from the toddy and arrack shop-keepers. Simply because it is found in a pamphlet published by some body, I am really surprised that such a remark has been made in this Council without any definite information. My learned friend assumes that it is a fact simply because it is found in a picketing notice. If there is any such complaint I will certainly see to it. Of course, on a vague information like this I cannot proceed. It is open to the shop-keepers to come to me and complain. I will see that the man is severely dealt with.

With regard to the granting of relief to the contractors, the Government have considered the question very carefully and have done what is possible under the circumstances. With regard to relief to be given in 1107 it is not yet time to consider that question.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I request the leave of the House for the motion to be withdrawn.

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The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

President.—The question before the House is that a Demand for Rs. 99,779 as reduced by the Council (Rs. 2) under VII—Excise be voted by the House.

Question put and agreed to.

6.—Excise—Cranganur—Rs. 1,867.

President.—The next Demand is for Rs. 1,867 under 6.—Excise—Cranganur.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 1,867 under 6.—Excise—Cranganur. No special remarks are called for since the amount that is provided is more or less the same as that of last year. I, therefore, request the House may be pleased to vote this grant.

President.—The question before the House is that a Demand for Rs. 1,867 under 6.—Excise—Cranganur be voted by the House.

Question put and agreed to.

IX.—Customs—Rs. 3,318.

President.—The next Demand is for Rs. 3,318 under IX—Customs

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 3,318 under IX—Customs. I request the House may be pleased to vote the demand.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,432 for Establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, my object in tabling this motion is to get some information about the receipt of duty on petrol for the last two years and to suggest to the Government the desirability of ear-marking it for the improvement of the roads. Sir, the House will be aware that the duty on petrol has been raised by the British Government by two annas per gallon, some two years ago, as a result of the recommendations of the Road Committee for the purpose of creating a separate road fund which will be devoted only for the purpose of improving roads. We do not know what exactly is the quantity of petrol consumed by the State. At any rate, we know that a very large quantity of petrol is being consumed by the State. We do not know whether the Government has yet been able to realise any rebate on that from the British Government. Sir, I wish to know whether you have received any and, if so, what that amount is. I would also like to know whether the Government keep any account or whether the Government has any means of ascertaining what the exact quantity of petrol consumed by the State so that we may know what the income on that account to our State

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will be. I would also suggest that the amount being collected exclusively from people who make use of the roads, it is desirable that the amount should be spent on the maintenance and improvement of the roads alone in the State. It is to make these suggestions that I have tabled this cut motion.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I may state for the information of the House that there is a proposal to give to the Indian States a portion of the excess duty levied on petrol, in the basis of the consumption of the oil in the State. There is some correspondence on the subject and no definite information has been received. We have given some tentative figures that we have collected. There is no official statistics so to say regarding the petrol consumption in the State. But all the same we have been able to gather sufficiently correct data and they have been forwarded to the Government of India. We await their final orders and after that is received the point whether that should be completely ear-marked can be more definitely settled.

Mr E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know from the Government whether they would at least take steps to get the accurate figures hereafter? So far, there is no definite data and you are getting only approximate figures.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—But they are not in correct figures. The only difficulty is that the Government have not got an official agency to take the figures. Of course, the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member seems to be quite good and it will be considered.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 4,900 under Demand No. 9 by Re. 1.*

Mr.K.M. Ibrahim.—Sir, I have moved for the reduction in the total allotment of Rs. 4,900 by rupee one just to remind the Member in charge of his assurances given in the last Council about alloting a portion of the receipts of the Interportal Convention towards Cranganur revenues. I would not have minded the matter much if the Finance Member would not have taken every opportunity to be concerned gravely about the Cranganur Budget. I would just like to hear the other side and then withdraw the motion if the explanation is necessary.

Mr. U. Kandur Menon.—This matter is engaging the attention of the Government. The claim is similar to the one made by the Indian States on the Government of India for a share in the Imperial Customs Revenue and the Government are awaiting their decision. After that decision necessary

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arrangements will be made for giving a portion of the Customs to the Cranganur Principality also.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—In the light of this assurance, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

President.—The question before the House is that a Demand for Rs. 3,318 under IX—Customs be voted by the House.

Question put and agreed to.

XIX.—Education—Rs. 14,19,115.

President.—Then the Demand for Rs. 14,19,115 under XIX—Education.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to request this House for a colossal grant of Rs. 14,19,115 under Education in the State. The presentation of the annual estimates is an incident of considerable importance and interest to this House and of no less anxiety to the person who is charged with their presentation. It is the time when we have, according to report, our reformation, our individual reformation. Our sins are brought to light, they are confessed and the House is supposed to pardon us. This interest on the one hand and the anxiety on the other are alike enhanced on the present occasion on account of the large number of cuts which I find tabled to the credit of this Department. It is not because there is anything striking in these proposals themselves but mainly because of these cuts that this unfortunate budget seems to have required us, constitute an importance which it does not otherwise possess. Sir, the main points on which cuts are tabled are in respect of (1) the general policy of the department and (2) the certain details of administration. Both certainly maintain the attention, the scrutiny and the criticisms of this House. But with regard to these estimates themselves, I would like to point out to you, Sir, that I have, as far as possible, eschewed all principles of policy in their preparation. They are simply a brief statement of our accounts and represent the actual expenditure necessary for the hand to mouth existence of this department from day to day. As far as I am aware, they involve no definite enunciation of policy. They are simply a continuation of what has been going. But Hon'ble Members have always the genius to discover principles which are unascertainable by myself. I am not aware of any definite pronouncements of policy in these estimates and since the question of policy has been raised I wish to make a very brief statement.

It is not possible to classify these cuts in any manner. They have their own individuality, but I have tried as far as possible to group the cuts referring to general policy under two heads. One relates to the attitude of the department towards the

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Mussalman community and certain concessions which are due to it, and the other relates to the policy of this department towards the management of aided schools. Sir, this is not exactly the time at which I should like to expatiate or explain at length the attitute of this department under either heads. I would like to make a brief statement here as a preface, not with a view to disarm criticism or to controvert the principles of the cuts but simply to remove any misunderstanding as to the policy of this department. With regard to the attitude of this department to the Muslim community and to communities similarly situated, or for the matter of that, with regard to the policy of this department in regard to all minor communities, that policy is to be found not in the individuality of the Director of Public Instruction but in the Code and the Departmental Rules and Regulations which embody that policy. Sir, the Director of Public Instruction is just one detail in the administration of this department. He has no individuality apart from the general policy of the department. You will find the same policy adopted towards the problem of the Uplift of the Depressed Classes which you find exemplified in the policy of the department towards education in general. Some cut motions refer, I do not know if I am correct if I use the word niggardliness, to our step-motherliness towards the Muslim community. I do not wish to refer in detail to the concessions which Government have granted and are granting now to the Muslim community. I am not concerned at this stage with details. But I would like, Sir, to point out to the Hon'ble Members that the rules in respect of these concessions have, so far as I am concerned, been administered with the greatest liberality possible. If there is anything wrong now, it is for the House, for the country, to rectify. I am not charged with the revision of the rules, I am not charged with legislation. I am charged as the Head of the Administration to administer the law as it exists. The question arises, as it does, in connection with some of these cut motions—"why not grant a few more concessions, why not remove some more disablities?"—as one Hon'ble Member puts it in connection with one cut motion. My answer to that question is, in the first place, the piecemeal removal of disabilities, the piecemeal grant of concessions, suffer from want of design and they cannot express the general trend of any definite policy. If you want to have concessions given, if you want to have privileges enlarged, the only way of doing it is to review the whole situation and then see if any revision is necessary. At any rate, in principle, it is very easy to substitute a stipend of rupees 2 in place of eight

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annas to every Muslim girl attending English Primary Schools. How far is that going to be an expression of a new policy? Is that all that is wanted, Sir ? For myself, I must confess, I am ignorant as to the exact requirements of the whole Muslim community in the State and in order to clarify the situation, in order that fresh light might be thrown on what has come to be a pretty dark subject, the Department has instructed its inspecting officers to collect necessary data during their survey tours and to consider the whole question from a very liberal point of view ; and in drafting these proposals the Department will pay very special consideration to the claims of the Muslim community and to the communities similarly situated. To attempt anything more at this stage in our enquiry seems to be neither called for not expedient.

There is just another point, another head under which cut motions have been tabled and that is in respect of the policy of the present Director, the present policy of the Department in general, towards the managers of aided schools. On a previous occasion, I took exception to the use of the word managers of aided schools and my reason I stated there. That was, a very large number of managers are my personal friends and I cannot bring myself to believe that there is anything discourteous or illiberal in myattitude towards them. The cut motions refer to the Director, to the present Director, and the managers. Therefore I must again repeat that I take exception to that form of statement and I am sure the requirements of the cut motion do not necessitate such a statement. So I presume, Sir, what is objected to is the policy, the present policy of the Department towards the managements of the aided schools. It will be an attempt on my part to stereotype the divine text, to stop the whole process of evolution. I may remark that there is nothing more to be desired in our attitute towards aided school management. The end of the time has not yet come. There is a great deal yet to do ; and I presume the unsatisfactoriness is the cause, the provocation, the need for improvement. Sir, I would say without reserve that the rules regulating the relation of the Education Department to the management of aided schools are very defective. But Sir, speaking for the present Director, if I may be allowed to refer to the cut motions again, he is not responsible for the rules which he has inherited. The rules as they stand, provoke constant interference. They give cause for constant intervention for a state of things far from desirable. The question then is why not remedy the situation at once ?" "Why should not the Department back out the whole thing?" That will be a curious

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way of getting out of the trouble. By a series of rules, by a series of enactments and executive acts, the department stands committed to a certain policy. The situation may be an impasse, I admit. Now, as long as the rules exist they have to be enforced. It is for you, Hon'ble Members, to remove, to recommend to the Government to modify, these laws. But this department and its Head can do nothing more than enforce laws which already exist and if occasion arises advise Government as to the mode of their modification. The great difficulty of immediately backing out the whole situation lies in this. We have a situation, in which the State is constantly called upon to interfere because of a certain responsibility which it has, rightly or wrongly accepted. It is therefore, not consistent with its duties, if it were to back out, without providing a substitute, a suitable substitute. It may be argued, whether we have not in the shape of the Managers' Association, on the one hand, and the Teachers' Association, on the other, all the necessary protectives, all the necessary safe-guards. Why should the State keep on constantly interfering in the matter of the management of the aided schools? My answer to that, Sir, is this. The Managers' Association, as it is at present constituted, is without disciplinary powers. It has no power of bringing an erring Manager to book. And as for the Teachers' Association, that is even without the power of self-preservation. That is how matters stand, to-day, and the State is trying to make the best of a bad job. But Government realise that this bad job need not continue for all time and they be compelled to make the best of it. Some proposals have been received and some of them have been already placed before the Government. The others are being scrutinised by the Department before being placed before the Government to give effect to the policy which is as old as Diwan Sir A.R. Banerjee. The policy of Sir A. R. Banerjee has been referred to in this House, by my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Adur, and quite likely that policy is not to be found if you look at the Code alone. That policy will not be found in any of the departmental Codes, nor in the departmental Rules, if taken severally. That is summarised on page 17, para 2 of the Blue Book, published in 1914. It sums up the whole policy in one sentence. "The more, therefore, elementary education is left *in the hands of the peaple* the better." That is the policy which has been laid down or, shall I say, adumbrated by Sir A. R. Banerjee in drafting his proposals or rather his minutes. What happened to that policy? Did he simply enunciate that policy and bid good-bye to it? He laid the foundations but not the superstructure. I do not blame those who were responsible for the

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superstructure that was built up. Sir, the principle is clear. "*Elementary education is to be left in the hands of the people* not in the hands of the managers, nor of the teachers, nor of this department". How is that to be done? How are we going to go back to this old policy and leave education in the hands of the people? It is not possible for me at this stage to outline the proposals some of which have already been placed before the Government and some of which, as I said, are being scrutinised before submission to Government. After all, details are not essential. I would like to place before this House not a sketch of the details but one or two statements about the general character of the proposals. It is proposed to have, as this House is already aware, a Central Board of Education at once to assist and advise the Head of the Education Department. As for this Board of Education, excepting for one or two members like the inspecting members, the majority of them will be elected. The Board of Education will advise and assist the Director in all important matters relating to the administration of the Department and that Board will be the central organsation of the new democracy in education. Central organisations by themselves however are not sufficient. However much, people might try to adopt their views to the functional view of democracy and things like that, after all, territorial patriotism cannot die out, and it is proposed to supplement the central organisation by a net work of school boards, rather educational panchayats by means of which it is hoped that it may be possible to transfer many of the things now done by the Department and which relate to the local areas into the hands of these School Boards. We have an example in the English School Boards which played a prominent part in the progress of education in the last century. Now with the advent of the central Board of Education and these local boards with sufficient powers, many of the powers now vested in the inspecting officers may be transferred to them as far as an aided school is concerned. It is hoped that the need for Departmental intervention will be greatly minimised. We should then have not merely self-Government in education but also education for self-Government from these bodies. Sir, these are some of the proposals which the Department has and which may in course of time fructify. I have advisedly not included any amount, any expenditure on this account this year because the result of the survey may be available only by the end of December and if money is required,—and I hope money may be required for these proposals,—I may be able to come to this House without any difficulty and ask for additional allotment. I do not wish to

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take up any more time of this House at this stage. I am sure Hon'ble Members have got many cuts. I do not think it may be possible for me to take a strong defence, but I hope defence will be unnecessary.

I should like to say, Sir, one more word with your leave. Whatever the sins of this Department might have been, it cannot be charged with one crime and that is any imperviousness to public opinion. No Department of Government is more dependent upon popular opinion and public support and co-operation than the Department of Education, (*Hear, hear*) and I do hope that this House would realise that the proposals which I have just outlined, express however meagrely, the consciousness of this Department that it has to rely on public support; and, Sir, I do hope that Government will be able, by asking for greater popular representation in these bodies, to ensure the maximum public support. Now, Sir, I have done and all that I have got to do is to request this House to vote for this Department its daily bread which is all that has been budgetted for.

President.—We will adjourn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p.m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Deputy President.—We see very many cuts in the Education Department. I request you all to take time and finish your saying without wasting much of our time. Of course when necessity arises I will have to impose time limit. I do not do it now.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,533 for Direction and Inspection by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 27,533 for Direction and Inspection, Executive Staff, be reduced by Re. 1. My object in tabling this motion, Sir, is to request the Government to give a vocational bias to the literary education that we are generally giving in our schools. Sir, it is with a feeling of great reluctance that I have to cut the daily bread of anybody and especially that of the Education Department. But, Sir, I have the consolation that I am doing it with the object of enabling a large number of persons to earn their daily bread when they go out of the schools. I do not quite agree with the Hon'ble Member for Education when he says that his main function is to administer the Department according to the policy laid down by the Government or by this Council. I cannot also accept his excuse that such and such

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a thing is due to the fault of the system for which he is not responsible.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I said that it is my main function to advise Government on matters of Education.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, if that is, so I have no quarrel. I believe that he has a large share in shaping the educational policy of the State. In fact he is expected to make a thorough study of the Educational problems of the State. None else in the State has so much time and opportunities of studying them. Some of us on this side of the House take it only as a hobby. We are not experts in this line. I hope that our young Director of Education will not fail to recommend to the Government any scheme, however radical it might be, which will satisfy the present day requirements. I know that there is great difficulty in changing the present system of Education. It will be admitted on all hands that it is out of date. It is shaped by Lord Macaulay a century ago, whose main object was the manufacture of some clerks and other subordinate officers of the Government. The posts of such officers are very limited and what we find is that persons who could not get entrance into the Government service find themselves unable to do any work and go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. That is why I request the Government to shape our educational policy in such a way as to give a vocational bias to it. This is what Booker T. Washington says about the value of vocational education. "When any people regardless of race or geographical position have not been trained to habits of industry, have not been given skill of hand in youth and taught to love labour, a direct result is the breeding of a worthless idle class which spends a great part of its time in trying to live by its wits. If a community is educated conclusively on books and is not trained to habits of applied industry, an unwholesome tendency to dodge honest productive labour slowly develops." This, Sir, is exactly what we find in the products of the present day University. What we really find is a large number of the so-called educated men who are not able to do any work if they do not get any Government job or clerk's post in some commercial office. They have a dislike for manual labour. They cultivate a new standard of living while in schools. They think it beneath their dignity to do what their forefathers have been doing in their homes. On their return from schools they find it very difficult to reconcile themselves to their homes and are not able to live the life of their fathers with the limited means of the family. This

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is the cause of the great discontent that we find everywhere. This state of affairs can greatly be removed by changing the system of education in a way which will give them industrial training or other useful work by which they must be able to eke out their livelihood when they go out of their schools. I request that the Government may be pleased to consider this aspect. It is only to bring this matter to the notice of the House that I have tabled this motion. With these words, I resume my seat.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കേവലം സാഹിത്യപരമായിപ്പോകുന്നുവെന്നുള്ള പരാതി വളരെമുമ്പെ ഉള്ളതാണ്. അതു് വൊക്കേഷനൽ ആക്കുന്നതു് എങ്ങിനെയാകണമെന്നു ആരും ഒരു കൺസ്ട്രക്റ്റീവ് സ്കീം പറയുന്നില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെണ്ടു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സാങ്കേതികമാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഫലിച്ചില്ലെന്നു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു ദിവസംമുമ്പെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡയറക്ടർ ചെയ്ത ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ചൂണ്ടികാണിക്കയുണ്ടായി. സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അവിടെ പഠിച്ചു വരുന്നവരും ഉദ്യോഗവും അന്വേഷിച്ചാണ് നടക്കുന്നതു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ദോഷമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ദോഷമല്ലെന്നു മേല്പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതിയിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരുഅറിവു സമ്പാദിച്ചാൽ ആഅറിവുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം അന്വേഷിച്ചു നടക്കുന്ന ആ സമ്പ്രദായം മാറാതെ കേവലം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി മാറിയതുകൊണ്ടു ഫലമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണമെന്നുള്ളതു് ശരിയാണ്. അതുസാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഹനിച്ചിട്ടു പാടില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സാഹിത്യപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു വല്ലകുറവും വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ കൾച്ചർ കുറയും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കു് മാറ്റം വരുത്താതെ സാങ്കേതികമായ ജ്ഞാനം കൂടെ കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണം. ഈ ജ്ഞാനം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു തൊഴിൽ നടത്തി ജീവിതം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്ന ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം വരുത്തണം. അല്ലാതെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മാറ്റം വരുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പ്രയോജനമില്ലെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. പരമാർത്ഥം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെകുറവല്ല സാമ്പത്തിക വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മുഖ്യകാരണം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക സമ്പ്രദായം ആകെ ഒന്നു ഉടച്ചുവാർക്കാതെ ഈ വിഷമങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അതുടച്ചുവാർക്കാനുള്ള ശ്രമം ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോഴെങ്കും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ലക്ഷണംകാണുന്നില്ല. മൂലധന അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക ഘടനയെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കണം.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, the position of the Government with regard to the question of vocational education has been incidently explained in this House a couple of days ago. Sir, the position of the Government in this particular matter is not very enviable. In spite of many efforts the Department has been trying to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of vocational education. We have struck on many a difficulty, but just to remove some initial difficulties we appointed a Departmental Committee which sat and discussed the question of vocational education, re-drafted the system to a

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certain extent and now the syllabus is under preparation. It is of course too early for me to prophesy whether the new system is certain to produce the desired result. But no efforts have been spared to give, as far as it lay any Departmental Committee, to bring to the question all forethought and attention they could command. Some radical changes are being attempted, one of which I have already stated in this House, namely the inclusion of the imparting of practical instruction in Agriculture in all the Rural Industrial Schools in view of the fact that Agriculture is our staple industry. Another great difficulty in the way of vocational education, as it is now organised, is the inordinately long period taken for technical apprenticeship in the schools before a student is declared qualified.

Now, Sir, all these technical difficulties in regard to details have been removed and quite a different syllabus is now under preparation by two experts and it will be published after being presented to Government in the course of a few weeks. Another modification which the department has attempted is to remove this total specialisation, the division of schools into purely vocational and purely literary, and as far as possible to encourage the vocational side in all literary schools. (*Hear, hear*). Two schools already exist, and some more have been added to the list this year and if the list is not enlarged, it is not because we feel any great apprehension, but because funds are greatly restricted.

Sir, I am wholly at one with the Hon'ble Member for Urakam who moved this cut motion so far as the token motion is concerned. Because vocational education has not given the benefit which it ought to have given to the people who leave industrial schools, it does not follow that it is not due to the apathy of the department in the past or the present. It is due to the extreme difficulty of finding means.

Sir, I can assure the Hon'ble Member and the House that no efforts would be spared and criticism, comment and advice would be welcome in modifying the system of Industrial Education. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I withdraw the motion.

The Motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 2

Mr. George Chakkyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,150 for Establishment of Director by Re. 1.*

As the Member was then absent, his motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. Popatlal Lalan:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,112 for 15. Account No. 18—Education by Re. 1.*

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Mr. Popatlal Lalan.—Sir, Mattancheri is considered to be one of the most important Towns of the State and it is regrettable to find that the Government have not made so far any provision for the educational uplift of the inhabitants of that place. It is true that there are two aided institutions within the Municipal limits of this Town, one of which, the St. Sebastian School is in a remote corner of it, which is not accessible to the children who are living in the busy part of the Town. Then the only institution that is suitable to the boys of these quarters is the T. D. High School, where, certain restrictions are imposed in admitting all castes and creeds, owing to the proximity of this institution to the Hindu Temple.

These restrictions disqualify a vast majority of the tax-payers from enjoying the benefits of Education.

Even towns of less importance are enjoying better facilities by having Government High Schools in addition to a number of Aided High Schools. Trichur, with a population, slightly over Cochin, has four High Schools for boys and one exclusively for girls. Ernakulam, with a population less than that of Cochin, has two High Schools for boys and two for girls, and a number of lower Secondary Schools. In both these places, the Government have their own institutions, even though there are private-managed schools without any restrictions for admission. In such circumstances, I fail to understand, why Cochin should be ignored in this respect, especially when there is a necessity for it, for reasons stated above. In view of the severe hardships felt by the so-called "Untouchables", I appeal to the Government to redress the grievances of Cochin in this respect. With the development of the Cochin Port, the town is sure to become more important in matters of commerce which will naturally lead to a further inflow of the population, when this want will be more keenly felt. So I request the Government to provide a decent amount in the budget. In Mattancheri many of the pupils who applied to the T. D. High School for admission are sent back without admission and those boys find it very difficult to get education. Mattancheri is the centre of business and if a High School or institution is opened there, students from the adjacent parts like Kumbalangi and Palluruthi can also attend that school or institution. I therefore appeal to the Government to have a High School in Mattancheri Town.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—May I know Sir, whether the Government have taken any steps to remove the disabilities of low-caste people getting admission to the T. D. High School? I want to know that.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, all the institutions which refuse admission to all classes of His Highness' subjects were addres-

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sed on this matter and some were threatened, actually threatened, that aid would be withdrawn if they refuse to abide by the conditions of the Code. Some have replied saying that the very foundation of the institution itself does not permit the inclusion of these classes and the question of withdrawal of grants is under consideration. With regard to the T. D. High School the same has been done.

Deputy President.—Any other Hon'ble Member on this side desiring to speak?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I want to know the information that I asked for regarding the T. D. High School before I proceed to speak. Then only I can decide my position as to whether I should support the motion or not.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The T. D. High School authorities are willing to shift the institution to some other place. But the difficulty is, as the Member for Mattancheri knows, in finding a site at a reasonable cost. The Hon'ble Member for Jews has also been actively and constitutionally agitating for the shifting of the School. The Department is also trying in this direction. Though they have not got lands and it will not be difficult to procure one, it requires a great deal of money for reclamation. Some other alternative proposals have been received and they are being enquired into. If the T. D. High School can be shifted, that certainly would be the cheaper plan and efforts are being made and the authorities themselves are ready to procure lands at reasonable rates.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—So I take it that there is no possibility of the Depressed Classes getting admission to this school as it stands.

I rise to support this motion. My object in doing so is to bring into effect more rigidly the discipline of the department. If the Director of Public Instruction issues orders to the various Heads of Schools that the discipline and the rules should be adhered to and if any institution does not abide by the rules, then my request is that the Government should take up stringent measures to bring back discipline and enforce the rules and to see that the school authorities are brought to their sense of responsibility. If the T. D. High School does not obey the rules, I do not find any reason why the Government should continue.

Deputy President.—The question is about the establishment of a school in Mattancheri and not about the withdrawal of the aid to the T. D. High School. The Member must confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, I am speaking about the necessity for establishing a school in Mattancheri. It has been sug-

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gested by the Hon'ble Member for Education that since there is the T. D. School it would be better not to have another School. I want to know whether the T. D. School authorities would admit all castes. Therefore my submission is that if the existing school does not do what is wanted of them, measures may be taken to enforce and see that all classes are admitted. The necessity for a school is already admitted. I, therefore, request the Government to take prompt measures in this matter.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഈ. ടി. ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂൾ വഴക്കു ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു തുടങ്ങീട്ടു കാലം വളരെയായി. ടി. ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ എല്ലാ വക്കും പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടണമെന്നു എനിക്കു വാദമില്ല. അവിടെ പഠിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ശരിയാവുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായവുമില്ല. മട്ടാഞ്ചേരിയിൽ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ വേണം. ടി. ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂളിനു മറ്റൊരു സ്ഥലം അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു വളരെ കാലമായി. ടി. ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരേയും എടുക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർക്കു ഉദ്ദേശമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഗ്രാൻഡു വാങ്ങരുതു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഗ്രാൻഡു കൊടുക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ കാര്യംകൂടി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നോക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. അവക്കായി ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാതെ ടി. ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂളിന്റെ ഗ്രാൻഡു നിർത്താൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു മട്ടാഞ്ചേരിയിൽ ഒരുസ്കൂൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഉടനെ ശ്രമിക്കണം. അങ്ങിനെ ശ്രമം തുടങ്ങാതെ ഗ്രാൻഡു തടയുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവർ വകവയ്ക്കുകയില്ല. പ്രത്യേകം സ്കൂൾതുറക്കാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു ടി. ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂളിന്റെ ഗ്രാൻഡു പിടിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ആ ദിവസംതന്നെ ടി: ഡി. ഹൈസ്കൂളിൽ എല്ലാവക്കും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കാമെന്നു അവർ സമ്മതിക്കും. അതിനാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഉടനെ വേണ്ടതു മട്ടാഞ്ചേരിയിൽ ഒരു ഹൈസ്കൂൾ തുടങ്ങാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയാകുന്നു.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The question as to whether the T. D. High School authorities would afford ample conveniences or not does not arise at all for consideration. The question is whether the Mattancheri people require a High School and whether the Government are prepared to meet the demand. It is only in the fitness of things that a thickly populated place like Mattancheri should have a High School maintained by Government. Whether the T. D. High School authorities are prepared to take in other students or whether there is extra accommodation, need not be considered. In places where there are two sets of institutions, Government and aided, we find students generally flock to the Government institution. In a place like Mattancheri it is incumbent upon the Government to open a High School of its own, irrespective of other considerations. I would therefore strongly support this motion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I am not here called upon to deny the necessity for a High School in Mattancheri. That has been

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conceded by every Hon'ble Member in this House and the mention of this unfortunate school seems to have evoked quite unnecessary discussion about this matter. The position of the Government is that a High School is absolutely essential for Mattancheri. Here is a school which could be reformed. It has got equipment which could be mobilised. The T. D. High School authorities have been on the look out for a site, not merely because of the difficulty of admitting pupils, but because of their sanitary difficulties, as well. They have been put to very great inconveniences. The authorities know that the conditions of the school are unhygienic;for even apart from this moral hygiene there is this physical hygiene. My only submission to this House is whether to an old institution like this, the Department does not really owe some consideration and whether we should allow a little time. But, if they fail within a reasonable period to shift to a locality accessible to all castes, stringent measures will then be taken. The Hon'ble Member for North Ezhuvas said that I should take drastic and stringent action. Stringent action will be taken but not precipitate action. I only want to give the T. D. School a little more time. It is just struggling to get a suitable site. Even apart from all these considerations they find it absolutely impossible to breath. So it seems to me that no more weight should be added to that sinking ship. Government completely sympathise with the motion and if in a very reasonable period the existing school is not shifted to a site which is accessible to all, then it will be time for the Government to start one.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—May I know, Sir, whether the T. D. High School authorities have surrendered the school to the Government?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—So far as I know they have not. But it is practically under Government management.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—May I know whether this will be settled within the course of six months?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Popatlal Lalan.—Government has given an assurance that within six months if the T. D. High School is not shifted, another school will be started at Mattancheri. Therefore I withdraw the motion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I should like to make myself clear. What I say is that the decision will be arrived within six months. It is not the construction of a new school that I meant. It will be impossible to construct a school within six months.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House

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Motion No. 4.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,180 for Direction and Inspection by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, I have tabled this cut motion to draw the attention of the Government once again to the necessity and desirability of having a Muslim Inspecting Officer to supervise and popularise Muslim Education. From the preliminary remarks made by the Hon'ble Member for Education I am very much impressed by the earnest endeavour that the department offers to make in future for the improvement of Muslim Education. I have also carefully listened to the defence of the department made by the Member. The fact that I am responsible for a certain number of cuts on the demand for Education should not be taken to mean that I am indulging a carping or hostile criticism of the educational department. In all sincerity I feel that in the pursuit of the policy relating to Muslim Education by the department, some of the Inspecting Officers have not been appreciating the real spirit of the concessions that are provided for Muslims in the Code and the various circulars issued by the department. I have only to tell the Director of Public Instruction that those officers are responsible for having shown lack of sympathy in the matter of Muslim Education.

I was complaining that there was some kind of dialatoriness in fulfilling promises made on the floor of this House, perhaps for reasons partly beyond the control of the Director. But the Director has been partly responsible for it. Take for instance the question of the revision of the salary of the Quran teachers and Arabic Pandits. Almost in every sitting of the Legislative Council I have been bringing this matter to the notice of the Government. It has been a long standing grievance all the while. Even though the Director has been giving us repeated assurances that the revision would take place shortly, as far back as the Kumbham Session, nothing has been done in that direction till now. I ask Hon'ble Members of this House to consider whether such assurances, when they remain unfulfilled, do not promptus to offer a little of criticism of the Educational Department for its dilatorinees. That is the spirit in which my cut motions are tabled, and they are not intended to show that the Director and his subordinates have been wilfully delaying things.

I have stated as a ground of my cuts the lack of sympathy in the matter of Muslim Education and in doing so I had some specific cases in view. When one or two incomplete School Finals from the Muslim community applied for teachers' posts and pointed out vacancies, some Inspecting Officers raised objections to their appointment on the ground that by the Director's

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orders only passed School Finals could be entertained a teachers, though the Director had the kindness to tell me that the members of the unrepresented communities were exempted from this rule and the Inspecting Officers had sufficient discretion in this matter. If the Inspecting Officer had only taken a sympathetic view of the cases he could have certainly exercised his discretion in favour of their appointment. After all the appointment of an incomplete School Final to the first standard of a Primary School is not going to create a calamity, since several of that category are still in the department. If an exemption like that cannot be made in the case of a handful of Muslims who struggled their way up to the School Final class and who could not for want of money continue their studies, it would be throwing a cold blanket upon the shoulders of future Muslim students who would despair of their future and might feel inclined to discontinue their studies.

These are matters in which by a little encouragement to the educated men from the community a gallop might be given to Muslim education. It is when such encouragement is not forthcoming that we complain of lack of adequate sympathy.

With regard to the need of an Inspecting Officer, I need not advance any new argument. I have spoken at sufficient length on the necessity of an Inspecting Officer as a propogandist and a popularising agent to our community and I also suggested that that Inspecting Officer may be asked to do some supplementary work by way of general inspection. The need for the appointment is becoming obvious day by day in the light of the experience gathered in the running of Muslim education. The efficiency of Arabic teaching is now left unsupervised and unchecked owing to the absence of a Supervising Muslim Officer. I heard recently that there was some difficulty with regard to the Arabic text-books prescribed for the School Final class. There was, I know, a very good series of text-books prescribed for the High School classes. I was surprised when I was told that there was some order from the Director of Public Instruction or the Senior Inspector of Schools that the book prescribed for the School Final should be replaced by another book which is most unsatisfactory in point of both style and subject matter, and the change was ordered when the book was taught in the class for 3 or 4 months after the re-opening of the schools. Such difficulties arise because the departmental authorities are not in a position to understand the peculiar needs or characteristics of the Arabic teaching. If there were a Muslim Inspector he would have been able to appreciate them

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and efficiently supervise the Arabic instruction which is provided by the Department. So, my submission to the Government is that Government should not countenance any delay whatsoever in the matter of appointing a Muslim Inspecting Officer and that they should also kindly see that the Inspecting Officers in the Education Department show greater sympathy in granting concessions and afford greater facilities in the various concessions that are provided for to the Muslims in the Code and the rules. With these words, I table the motion and I am waiting for the reply from the Hon'ble Member for Education.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, the cut motion is based upon practically two grounds, one relating to the appointment of a Muslim Inspector of Schools and the other to the need for greater sympathy to be shown in the matter of Muslim education. This cut motion, if I remember aright, has been before this House in different forms on different occasions, as the Hon'able Member has already pointed out. But he is only stressing for the second time or the third time the need for the appointment of a Muslim Inspector and for greater sympathy to be shown to Muslim education. As I just pointed out, if I remember right, the necessity for the appointment of a Muslim Inspector of Schools could be obviated if we have some other means of superintending Muslim education. I would just request the Hon'ble Member to enlighten me on a point of information whether what is implied in the motion is an Inspector of Muslim education or a Muslim Inspector of Education. The distinction is not mere quibbling, Sir, for this reason. The appointment of a Muslim Inspector of Education would be a concession shown to the Muslim community in the matter of appointment to the public service. If the Hon'ble Member wants, that this community in view of its backwardness should be thus rewarded in the matter of public service, I must Sir, differ from him.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—That is not my point. I want an Inspector of Muslim Education and not a Muslim Inspector of Education.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Then, Sir, practically there is no difference between him and myself. Now, with regard to the question of the appointment of an Inspector of Muslim education, I do not know whether with the proposals we have before us now and with the Muslim Educational Committee and with other auxilliary assistance which we might evolve in the course of our progress, the appointment of a special Inspector of Muslim Education is essential. I am not, Sir, belittling in any way the needs of the Muslim community at all. But this would be just

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an incentive for other communities equally backward or even more backward to ask for a special officer charged with the supervision of their education; and where will the Government be landed in the matter of expenditure? If after the decentralisation proposals about which I spoke at some length this morning are given effect to and if after the creation of these local bodies, the Muslim education still goes by default or neglected, I think, Sir, the day will have come for this House to seriously consider the appointment of a special officer charged with the supervision of Muslim education. Then, Sir, I say we have to safeguard economy. Similar requests may come which cannot be denied, once we grant one concession to one community. The need for greater sympathy for Muslim education, Sir, I shall never forget myself, nor will I fail to show all sympathy as the Head of the Department to the backward communitties whose destinies have been committed to the care of this department. Already the Muslims enjoy some special privileges. Perhaps as the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, the value of the concession lies not merely in its quantity, but in the way in which it is administered.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Quite so.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The Hon'ble Member brought to my notice certain difficulties. Just one instance he has brought to the notice of the Government with regard to the appointment of Muslim candidates without the requisite qualification. It is true that the department has issued general instructions not to recruit to the educational service people below the minimum requisite qualification. But almost every month we are making exceptions to this rule in the case of specially backward communities, in regard to clerical appointments and in regard to appointment of teachers. I can assure the Hon'able Member and this House that the rules will be administered with the greatest liberality and if there has been the slightest deviation from the spirit of liberality, I will most certainly on behalf of this department and the Inspecting Officers apologise for unconscious sins.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, in view of what we have heard from the Hon'ble Member for Education, I do not think it necessary to press this token cut and I shall await the result of the educational survey that is going on and the conclusions of the department to be arrived at and then it would be time for me to re-agitate this question of appointment of an Inspector of Muslim Education.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 5.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,180 for Direction and Inspection by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,995 for 2, Collegiate Education by Re. 1.*

Mr. Paul Mampilli —Sir, I have sent this cut motion in order to invite the attention of the Government to the fact that in the interests of the male students and female students it will be better to restrict the admission of girls in the Maharaja's College in History groups, in the B.A. and Intermediate classes, since the St. Teresa's College provides equal facilities for girls in such groups. I had sent up a few questions with regard to this matter. But I am sorry that the questions have not yet been answered. All the same, it is a well-known fact that this year, as in previous years, there had been a rush of students in the Maharaja's College for admission, and we also know that very many students have been refused admission to the College. The students are refused admission purely on account of want of accommodation. Of course, we have heard a lot of complaints about the mode in which the admissions were given, but that is not a matter on which I should speak now. In this rush of students, I understand that some lady students have also been admitted in the History group. My point, Sir, is that if they were directed to go to the St. Teresa's College some more male students could have been admitted into the Maharaja's College. The St. Teresa's College is primarily intended to cater to the higher educational needs of our womenfolk. It is the only Women's College in the State. This institution has also earned a great reputation for efficiency. If we look to the results which it has produced in the Intermediate and B. A examinations you will see that this College has come out creditably well. In this connection I may say that in the B. A. and Intermediate examinations for the last two years this College scored cent per cent of passes in English. The St. Teresa's College has been affiliated to the Madras University in Group IV (a) and Group V for the B. A. degree Examination and in Group III for the Intermediate Examination. I know that there is more accommodation in the St. Teresa's College than there are students now. My point, Sir, is that the College authorities could have made some restriction in the matter of admission of lady students and could have directed them to go to the St. Teresa's College and seek admission there, so that more male students could have

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been admitted in the Maharaja's College. I want to draw the attention of the Government that it would be far better for all students concerned, not only for the male students, but also for female students, if they just direct the lady students to go and seek admission in the St. Teresa's College. Before moving the motion, I would like to have the opinion of the Hon'ble Member for Education.

Deputy President.—Say, before you withdraw the motion, you want the Government views.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Before I move the motion may I know what the Government have to say in this matter?

Deputy President.—Order please. There should not be any talk among the Members. Does the Hon'ble Member want to hear the Government Member's reply?

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Yes, I would like to know the Government reply.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Well, Sir, speaking on my own account, I beg to oppose this motion on principle. The House should not take note of special pleas on behalf of particular institutions.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Sir, by way of personal explanation, I did not move the motion as a special plea for any College, or, for the matter of that for St. Teresa's College. I moved it only in the interests of our male students.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.— The Ernakulam College would admit as many students as can be conveniently accommodated, irrespective of the students being either boys or girls. Speaking for myself, I desire that preference should be given to girls rather than to boys. (*Hear, hear*). The St. Teresa's College, we are glad to know, is a very good institution and that is sufficient recommendation for the students to go there uninvited and unadvised. I do not think it is the function of the College department or of the Ernakulam College staff to advise students which College they should prefer. This is best known to themselves and to their parents. I therefore on principle object to this plea and this motion.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Sir, I wish just to point out one fact. The Hon'ble Member for Trichur has been speaking of principle. I may point out that in Madras, as between the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College, there is the definite understanding that lady students should not be admitted into the Presidency College, as long as there is accommodation for them in the Queen Mary's College. So, on a matter of principle I do not see why the same procedure may not be adopted here also,

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in the interest of higher education. It is not a question of compelling students to go to one particular institution. It is only for making room for more boys who, under the circumstances prevailing to day, are compelled to seek educational facilities elsewhere. Even this year we had a rush into the Maharaja's College and many students to their great sorrow, were compelled to leave the College and seek educational facilities even outside the State. In the interests of these students, may it be not possible for the Government to make some sort of arrangement in this way, so as to facilitate the education of both boys and girls?

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, the students who study in the Maharaja's College are not all Cochinites and those who have been refused admission may not all be Cochinites. Why do the people from outside go over here to join the Maharaja's College? Is it because of the good education that is imparted there or whether they come for fun? I think it is for the former. These girls who want higher education will be going to the Maharaja's College. They may not like the St. Teresa's College for reasons known to themselves. And you cannot compel them. The Member for Adoor said here the case of the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College. They are both Government institutions, and the analogy does not hold good. That is left to the pupils to decide. It is not for us. We cannot compel the students to study in a particular institution, where we think they would receive a sort of education that they desire. They should be given free choice so far as this matter is concerned. I beg to oppose this motion.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I wish to add only one word. The St. Teresa's College is a denominational College and you have no right to compel anybody to go to that College. I think everybody in the Cochin State knows that there is such a College. It must appeal to students by its own merits. You have no right to ask anybody to go into a particular institution. Students must have freedom to select their own College.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.— I do not know, Sir, whether the analogy of the Queen Mary's College and the Presidency College in Madras will apply here. Both are owned by the Government and conducted by the Government. I believe that is not the case with the St. Teresa's College. The only thing that we have to consider in this connection is whether it is a matter to be decided by the college authorities as to who all should be admitted to the College or it is a matter left to the will and pleasure of the students that seek admission.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, the admissions to the College should have been made on the principle that the parent of the

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child have got the perfect freedom in choosing his own institution. The analogy as regards the Presidency College and the Queen Mary's College does not hold good here, as has already been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri. The Queen Mary's College, strictly speaking, is an off-shoot of the Presidency College. Finding that the feminine strength of the College is increasing year by year, some form of residential accommodation had to be provided for them, as lodges would not suit. Government decided eventually to start a residential college for women, and it is practically the same old College, the only difference being that the one is situated in the Marina and the other in Mylapore. Inter-collegiate lectures are all common and recently a decision was arrived at, purely as a matter of inter-collegiate convenience, that students for whom there is accommodation in the Queen Mary's College should not be encouraged to go and join the Presidency College. The analogy, therefore, does not hold.

Sir, I would not like to say anything about the character of any institution. The St. Teresa's College has been doing very good and efficient work and Government have marked their sympathy and appreciation by giving it a building grant of Rs. 8,000 for the extension of the Science Department. At the same time, the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. The wearer should also know to choose the shoes, and the under-Graduate has every right to choose his or her College. Segregation of two sexes in different colleges is required only where the residential system is completely followed. And as we have not adopted the residential system, it will be a pure hostility on the part of the Government to enforce any kind of such segregation. And it seems to me, Sir, that this department which not long ago instructed the Maharaja's College authorities to give preference to women cannot now turn round and say that no women should be admitted to the College. And it seems to me that the temporary educational depression, if I may say so, which has brought all this muddle in regard to admissions is now over and it will not be repeated, so that there will not be dearth of space either for men or women who belong to Cochin in the Maharaja's College. I don't think there is any necessity for the cut motion.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—I never moved this motion for the purpose of making the Government to accept this as a principle. I only moved it just to show that the Government might adopt it as a policy for the purpose of giving admission to more male students into the College. Of course, the Member for

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Education said that preference should be given to women in the matter of admission. There was some order that preference should be given to women in the matter of admission. I believe that that order was passed when the St. Teresa's College was not in existence. Therefore, when there is a College which is intended for the higher education of women, my submission is that it requires modification. And then the Hon'ble Member also said that there are some advocates for mixed education. But the recent tendency, as found by the institution of separate Colleges for boys and girls is to discourage that idea. My object in tabling this cut motion has been to invite the attention of the Government that as far as possible they should see that the interests of the Colleges as well as of the male students should be safe-guarded.

The motion was, with leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,995 for Assistant Professors—2nd Grade by Rs. 100.*

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Sir, in tabling this motion I have to bring to the notice of the Government or rather to request the Government to take a very sympathetic view of the hard case of the 2nd grade Assistant Professors in the College. Now, as seen in the budget, there are two grades of Assistant Professors, the first grade getting a pay of Rs. 125—200 and the 2nd grade Rs. 80—125. As far as I am able to see, they have to do the same kind of work in both the B. A. and Intermediate classes. As far as the work is concerned, there does not seem to be any distinction. The distinction exists only in regard to their pay. The 2nd grade professors are also given charge of important subjects in the College classes just like the Professors and first grade Assistant Professors.

Deputy President.—Hon'ble Members who want to speak with one another may go out either to the lobby or the verandah. No Member is allowed to carry on conversation with one another in the hall.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—The 2nd grade Assistant Professor has at least as much work, as the first grade Assistant Professors, or even more for their pay is less than and position is inferior to that of the 2nd grade Assistant Professors. Another important point for consideration is that these 2nd grade Assistant Professors also have to appear smart and decent before the students before whom they lecture. Students are the greatest critics of the world. They are the future citizens of India; they can judge a Professor or Assistant Professor by

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appearances and therefore it is the duty of the first grade Assistant Professor or 2nd grade Assistant Professor to appear before them smart and clean. The Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, is a famous educational institution of South India now. This fame is brought about by the many students who have passed from that institution. So far as I know, the ability of the Professors has contributed practically nothing to the fame of the College. The Professors of the College are in a position to contribute learned articles to well-known journals or to do some research work in their own field. But they were not able to do anything worth the name, for the simple reason that they were not able to make both ends meet on account of their inadequate pay. In this budget it is seen that the pay of the Professors has been raised, which, perhaps under the present condition, suits their position and requirements. But the same kindness has not been extended to the 2nd grade Assistant Professors also who do the same kind of work of lecturing to the students of both the B. A. and the Intermediate classes.

In order that the Professors or Assistant Professors should be abreast of the times, they must at least read a daily newspaper for which a subscription of no less than 20 or 25 rupees will have to be paid every year. How can the poor 2nd grade Assistant Professors whose pay is only Rs. 80 afford to spend such a sum for newspapers alone? How can he be enabled to purchase some up-to-date books which he might have to use for his lecturing work? Of course, you may say that there is a library in the College. But books that are worth studying are not to be borrowed. Further, the papers that are subscribed for in the College may be available to the Assistant Professors only after some weeks. In order that they may be able to live decently and properly it is found necessary that the pay of these officers should be increased to the scale of the Assistant first grde Professors and the invidious distinction deleted. That is the reason why I have tabled this motion and I want to bring home these facts to the consideration of this House.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know, Sir, whether the University Commission has recommended any particular pay for the Assistant Professors?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, the University Commission has recommended certain things with regard to their pay.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know what it is?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—On two different occasions they seem to have set two different minima. In the University Commission Report of 1925 the Commission said that if affiliation was granted and if there was the full strength, the pay of the teaching

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staff including the Assistant Professors will be as follows. And they set Rs. 125 as the minima. Subsequently, probably on account of the economic depression which even the University did not escape, they suggested that it may be reduced to Rs. 100 in 1929. So two different minima of salary seem to be recommended.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Now that it is proposed to increase the pay of the Professors, have the Government thought of increasing the pay of the Inspecting Officers? For, the Government in passing orders on the Special Finance Committee Report had said, that the pay of the Inspectors as well as of the Professors should be the same.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The proposal made to the Government included provision for the increase of both, but orders have been passed only on the College so far. The question of the revision of the pay of the schools and the Inspecting Officers is still under consideration.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—By way of a piece of information, may I know whether any representation has been made by the Assistant Professors to the Government regarding their pay?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—They suggested that they would like to wait on a deputation on me. But I have not been able to meet them as yet. Beyond that I have no information whether they have waited on deputation on the Government.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—In page 57 of the preliminary budget the Assistant Professors in the second grade—14 of them—are put in the grade of 80—125. It is in regard to that grading that this motion is made. I have very great pleasure in supporting it. Now this provision is against the recommendations made by the Special Finance Committee. It is also against the recommendations of the University Commission. Government orders on the report of the Special Finance Committee have been very unfortunate in many matters. Governmental orders upon it are lacking in proportion and co-ordination. The Special Finance Committee's Report—at least so far as comparative scale and proportion were concerned—was very satisfactory. But the orders passed by the Government on that report are very disappointing, lacking in co-ordination, in most of the departments. Amendments have to be made, and have been made, so much so, that in a couple of years the alterations would well nigh eat up the main scheme. I would support it on the ground that it is in consonance with the Special Finance Committee's Report and also of the recommendations of the University Commission.

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Deputy President.—You may reply now.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Sir.

Deputy President.—I would request the Hon'ble Members to be more brisk. I looked round two or three times. But I could not see any Hon'ble Member rising up and so I asked the Hon'ble the Government Member to reply.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—അസിസ്റ്റൻഡ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. സാധാരണയായി ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പറയുമ്പോൾ വേറെയുള്ള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സിനെ ഉദാഹരണമായി എടുത്തു പറയുകയാണ് ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പതിവു്. ഇവിടെ എന്തെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞാൽ മൈസൂരിൽ ഇന്നതാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇന്നതാണ് എന്നു പറയും. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിലെ കാര്യം ഞാനിപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നില്ല. മൈസൂരിലെ ഫസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ൪൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൧,൦൦൦ രൂപാ വരെ—കൊല്ലം ൫൦ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ. താണ ഗ്രേഡുകാർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ൪൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൭൫൦ രൂപാ വരെ—കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ൬൫ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഫസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്കു ൪൦൦—൭൫൦ രൂപാ—കൊല്ലം ൫൦ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ. പിന്നെ ൩൦൦—൪൦൦ രൂപാ വരെ—കൊല്ലം ൬൫ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ. മൈസൂരിലെ അസിസ്റ്റാന്റ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്കു രണ്ടു ഗ്രേഡേ ഉള്ളു. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം ൬൦൦—൯൦൦ രൂപാ ആണ്. കൊല്ലം ൬൦ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ. ഇവിടെ രണ്ടു ഗ്രേഡ് ഒന്നു ൧൬൫—൬൦൦ രൂപ. കൊല്ലം അഞ്ചു രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ. ൧൬൫ കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു ൬൦൦ രൂപാ ആകും. ഇതു മാറ്റിയിട്ടു അവർക്കു ൧൬൦—൬൫൦ രൂപാവെച്ചു കൊല്ലം ൬൦ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ കൊടുക്കണം. അപ്പോൾ ൪ കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു ൬൫൦ രൂപാ എത്തും. ഒരു പ്രൊഫസ്സർക്ക് കൊല്ലം ൪ രൂപാ വീതം കൂട്ടൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അഭിമാനത്തിനുതന്നെ മോശമാണ്. പിന്നീടു ഒരു ഗ്രേഡ് വ്യ—൧൬൫. മൂന്നു രൂപാ വീതമാണ് ഇവർക്കു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൂട്ടൽ. ഇവർക്കും ൧൫ കൊല്ലം വേണം ൧൬൫ രൂപാ വാങ്ങുവാൻ. പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്കു ൪൦൦—൫൦൦ രൂപയും ൬൫൦—൭൫൦ രൂപയും കൊടുക്കുവാനായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തേക്കു അസിസ്റ്റണ്ട് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്കും എത്തുവാൻ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അസിസ്റ്റൻഡ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർ—൬-ാം ഗ്രേഡുകാർക്കു ൧൦൦ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ വരെ ആക്കുന്നാണ് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. എന്നാൽ ൧൦൦ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ വരേയും ൧൫൦ മുതൽ ൬൫൦ വരേയും ൬൫൦ മുതൽ ൪൦൦ വരേയും ൪൦൦ മുതൽ ൫൦൦ വരേയും ഇങ്ങിനെ ക്രമത്തിൽ കയറുന്നതിനു മാർഗ്ഗമായി. ഇതിൽ താണതരക്കാർക്കും പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാരെന്നു പേരുകൊടുത്തു. എപ്പോൾ ആ പേരുകൊടുത്തുവൊ അപ്പോൾ അവരുടെ അന്തസ്സിനെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടുവകയും അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കണം. ഒരാൾക്കു ജീവിക്കുവാൻ എന്തു ചിലവാകുമെന്നു നോക്കുക. എറണാകുളത്തു ഒരു വീട്ടിനു എന്തു വാടക കൊടുക്കണം? ആകപ്പാടെ തന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കൊത്തു കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ എറണാകുളത്തു ഒരു പ്രൊഫസ്സർക്കു എന്തു ചിലവു വേണം?

Deputy President.—I think it is not within the purview of the Council to say anything regarding the pay of first grade Professors. It is not votable. The pay of the Assistant Professors only is votable.

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Mr. T. K. Nayar.—I represent the grievances only of the Assistant Professors of the Second Grade. I just mentioned the other also in the course of my speech. That is all.

വ ൦ ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളം ഉള്ളവരുടെ കാര്യമാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. ഏറ്റിൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നവരുടെ കാര്യം ഞാൻ നോക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്റെ ആവശ്യം അതല്ല. അതിനാൽ താണതരക്കാർക്ക് ൬൦൦ —൭൫൦ വരെ ആക്കണമെന്നും കൊല്ലത്തിൽ പത്തു ശ്രീ പാ വീതം കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നുമാണ് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. വ്യ ൦ ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവരെ പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർ എന്നു വിളിക്കണമൊ? അവർക്കും ബി. എ. ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. തങ്ങളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വ്യ ൦ ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളക്കാരാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു ധാരണ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഉണ്ടായാൽ അതു തരം പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാരെ എത്രമാത്രം കുട്ടികൾ ബഹുമാനിക്കും? അതു അവർക്കു എത്ര നാണക്കേടാണ്. ൬൬ ലക്ഷം ശ്രീ പാ ചിലവാക്കി പണിയുന്ന ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർക്കു വ്യ ൦ ശ്രീ പയെ ശമ്പളമുള്ളു എന്നു വരുന്നതു കെട്ടിടത്തിനുതന്നെ മാനക്കേടാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അവർ ഹൈസ്കൂൾ മാസ്റ്റർമാരെക്കാൾ ഉയർന്ന നിലയിലാണെന്നു വരുന്നതു ഒരു അഭിമാനമാണ്. അധിക സംഖ്യ ശമ്പളമുള്ളവർക്കു വീണ്ടും കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കുവാൻ മാത്രം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ആലോചിച്ചാൽ പോരാ! വ്യ ൦ ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നവനു ൬൦൦൦ ശ്രീ പാ കിട്ടിയാലും സന്തോഷമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. പത്തു ശ്രീ പാ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്ന ഒരു ശിപായിക്കു ൫ ശ്രീ പാ കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തുനോക്കുക! അവനു സ്വർഗ്ഗംകിട്ടിയതുപോലെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടാകും. താണ കൂട്ടരുടെ കാര്യമാണ് പ്രധാനമായി നോക്കേണ്ടതു. അതിനാൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാരുടെ കാര്യം കുറച്ചു ദയവായി ആലോചിക്കണം. കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തെ കാളേജിൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു വ്യ ൦ ശ്രീ പാശമ്പളക്കാരനാണെന്ന ആക്ഷേപം വരുത്തരുതെന്നു വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, when the budget was under consideration by the Finance Committee recently, I had occasion to ascertain from the Government that the pay of the Professors had been raised from 4 to 5 hundred on the express recommendations of the University Commission. At that time I enquired for information on the other head, namely, the pay of the Assistant Professors. For reasons best known to the official Members of the Finance Committee, that information was not supplied to me at that time. The minutes of the Standing Finance Committee will show that these points were urged by me there. I had information subsequently from the Hon'ble Member for Education that the last University Commission *viz.*, of 1929, fixed the minimum pay for Assistant Professors at Rs. 100 a month. How and why the Members of the last Commission dropped down from 150 in 1925 to Rs. 100 in 1929 I do not now seek to enquire. If you follow the recommendations of the University Commission with regard to the pay of the Professors, I do not find any reason why you should not follow the same recommendations regarding the pay of the Assistant Professors. For the same reason that the Government have raised the pay of the Professors from 4 to 5 hundred they are bound to

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raise the pay of the Assistant Professors, second grade, at least to Rs. 100, preferably to Rs. 150 as recommended by the first University Commission. Again as far as the Assistant Professors and Professors are concerned, I do not find any necessity for a porcelain and a clay variety amongst them. As was pointed out, it is clear that these two classes of Assistant Professors and Professors do the same sort of work, the same sort of responsible work for the B. A. and the Intermediate classes. There is absolutely no reason for making any distinction between the two varieties. All of them have to be classed as Professors and Assistant Professors. My request to the Government, and may I say to the Hon'ble Member for Education, is that he may be pleased to recommend to the Government that the pay of the Assistant Professors be put in one grade 150 to 250 and that of the Professors at 250—500. If that is not possible, I urge that the starting pay of Assistant Professors be fixed at least at Rs. 100 a month and as the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur said they may be given better and higher increments than this small sum of Rs. 3 per year. It is disgraceful. It is better not to give any increment at all. So I urge that the pay of Assistant Professors be Rs. 150 to 250 a month with a decent increment of not less than Rs. 10 per year. I strongly support the motion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I certainly would not give to the University Commission the credit which is due to the Government of Cochin. Well, they deserve a humanitarian treatment. It is not merely because the University Commission recommended these figures. If the University recommendations are barely accepted and if the Government of Cochin simply wanted to be within the law, I have sufficient documentary evidence to say that we have done all that is necessary. I want to point out that Government have not said that this is the last phase. They have been considering the proposals for a general revision. Not merely the pay of the Assistant Professors, but of the whole schools has to be revised, and then there is the revision of the grant-in-aid. All this takes time. I have been pressed with requests, and reminders have come, from Government. Government have no idea of stopping with this revision here, but some urgent things have to be got through first. With regard to the University Commission I do not think they can ask us more, if we propose merely to keep within law. At the time of the affiliation, the University demanded the appointment of teaching staff as follows. Professors 7 and 11 Assistant Professors. It does not speak of any other Assistant Professors.—Only 11 Assistant Professors (about 11 Tutors) and 3 Pandits. Just for the sake of classification I put Tutors as Assistant Professors. For these 11 Assistant

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Professors, the Commission recommended a salary of Rs.125—5—150—10—200. Sir, we have now carried out the instructions of the University Commission. We have got 12 Assistant Professors on Rs. 125—200. The University Commission cannot say that we have failed to carry out its instructions. That is not however the basis on which Government are going to act. If the Hon'ble Members think, it is enough to stick to the Commission's recommendations, we have already carried them out to the very letter. Then the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila drew attention to one fact that the distinction between the two classes of Assistants should be abolished on the ground that both classes of Assistant Professors are doing the same kind of work. The University have laid down that, while Pass degree holders and 3rd class Honours men may be allowed to do work in the Intermedicate classes, only people with higher distinction should be allowed to teach in the B. A. Classes. Now these Assistant Professors are not of the same degree of academic attainments. Some are only 3rd class pass degree men and they are doing their work. On these considerations alone we cannot press for any increment of salary. But, Sir, I do not in the least, in any way oppose this motion. I don't think Government is lacking in sympathy towards the aspirations of these hard worked men. The only question is whether it should have been delayed till now, whether it should not have been given effect to long before. These are considerations which involve considerations of finance. Already this House knows that the back of the budget is broken on account of the weight of the educational demand. Government have not in any way decided as to what should be the pay of the second class Assistant Professors. The question has not been definitely settled and they have not said no to requests. All I can assure the Hon'ble Member, who has tabled this cut motion, is that while we have certainly acted up to the recommendations of the University Commission in the matter, Government will not be so mean as to take its stand on the letter of the law. That we do not propose to give any further increase is not a fact. The matter will be placed before the Government and it will be very sympathetically considered. I cannot go into details or figures.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—On a point of information, may I know why the Tutors and Demonstrators are omitted in the permanent staff?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—That is exactly my point. These assistants are doing the work of the Assistant Professors for whom a salary of Rs. 150—250 has been recommended.

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Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Why should they have not been designated as Demonstrators ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I cannot say why they were designated like that. It is just like the question of the D. S. P. It seems to be a carricature.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Are all these Second Grade Assistant Professors 3rd class Honours men ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Not now. What I say, Sir, is that the kinds of work differ and on the ground that the two grades are doing the same kind of work, or will necessarily be called upon to do the same work, we cannot press the motion.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Are they all doing work in the Intermediate classes ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—People with only qualifications of the Pass degree and 3rd class are doing the work only in the Intermediate classes ?

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Are there not second class and first class men among Second Grade Professors ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Certainly.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—They draw the same pay. So there is difference in class and difference in work also. The Second Grade Professors do work in the B. A. as well as in the Intermediate classes and their work is not confined to the Intermediate classes alone.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Strictly speaking, this distinction is based upon qualification. It may be quite true that even first class honours men may have condescended to accept 80—125. That is quite true, and in that event they will be given higher work. Why should they be denied both ? Why should they be denied both higher emoluments and congenial work ? I don't think there is any point in it.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—So, since the Education Member has promised to look into the matter, I don't press the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 8.

As the following motion was not moved it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 28,995 for Assistant Professors—2nd grade by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 9.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,000 for Grant in-aid for hostels by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ:—സർ, കാളേജ് ഹിന്ദു ഹോസ്റ്റൽ കോസ്റ്റാളി റൻ ആക്കാൻ വേണ്ടി ഇവിടെവെയ്ച്ച വേലകരം കുറച്ചൊന്നുമല്ല. ഗവീര

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പ്രയത്നമാണെന്നതന്നെപറയാം. ആ ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നം ചെയ്യ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ പ്രാവശ്യം ഈ നിയമസഭയിൽ നിശ്ചയം പാസ്സാക്കിയതിന്റെ ശേഷമാണ് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഹോസ്റ്റൽ കോസ്മോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ ആക്കാനുള്ള ഉത്തരവിട്ടതു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു വിഷമം ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇക്കൊല്ലംമുമ്പു പ്രവേശനമില്ലാതിരുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ചിലർ അവിടെ പ്രവേശനത്തിനുചെന്നു. അവർ അധികംപേർ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവേശനം കൊടുത്തില്ല. അവർ അധികംപേർ ചേരാൻ ഇല്ലാത്തതിനുകാരണം ചിലവുകൂടുതലായതാണ്. അവർ സ്വയമായി ഹോസ്റ്റൽ മാനേജ് ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏഴൊ, എട്ടൊ രൂപയെ ചിലവുവരികയുള്ളൂ. തീയ്യ ഹോസ്റ്റൽകൂട്ടികൊടുത്തതന്നെയാണ് മാനേജ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു. അവിടെഅവർക്കു ഏഴൊകഷ്ടിച്ചു എട്ടൊ രൂപമാത്രമെ വേണ്ടിവരുന്നുള്ളൂ. കാളേജ് ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ ഫ്രീ—ം ഫർ—ം രൂപാവരെ ചിലവുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ തിരക്കിയതിൽ ആഹാരത്തിന്റെ ഗുണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം രണ്ടു സ്ഥലത്തെ ആഹാരത്തിനും വ്യത്യാസമില്ല. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവു വരുന്നതു മാനേജ്മെൻറ് വേറെ ആളുകളുടെ കയ്യിലായതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. അവർക്കു ചിലവുകൊടുക്കണം. പിന്നെ കൺടാക്ടർമാർക്കു വല്ലതും ആദായംകിട്ടാതെ തരമില്ല. ഇതെല്ലാം പങ്കിട്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ ചിലവു അധികമാകും. ചിലവുകൂടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ദരിദ്രസമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവർക്കു ആ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ പോയി താമസിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു കാളേജ് ഹിന്തുഹോസ്റ്റൽ, ക്രിസ്ത്യൻഹോസ്റ്റൽ എന്നിവ കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തന്നെ നടത്തുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ചിലവു കുറച്ചുകിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ അതു പണക്കാരുടെ കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കും ആദായംതന്നെയാണ്. ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ ഹോസ്റ്റലിലെ കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തു മാനേജുമെണ്ടു അവർക്കുവിട്ടുകിട്ടുവാൻ ആദ്യശ്രമപ്പെട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കേട്ടു. പഠിക്കാൻവന്ന കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തു ഹോസ്റ്റൽ നടത്താൻ പോയാൽ പഠിപ്പു ശരിയാകയില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വാസ്തവമായിരിക്കയില്ല. ഹോസ്റ്റൽ നടത്തുക മാത്രമല്ല വേറെ ജോലികളും ചെയ്യാൻ അവർക്കു മനസ്സാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനനുവദിക്കണം. പഠിപ്പുകാലത്തു പഠിപ്പുമാത്രം മതിയെന്നുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായം കളയാതെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നന്നാകയില്ല. പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ പരീക്ഷകൾക്കു പഠിക്കുന്ന കൂട്ടികൊടുത്തു രാത്രി ഫാക്ടറികളിൽ വേലചെയ്യുന്നു അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള വക സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—I beg to support the motion. When we come to speak on the College Hostels, I should draw attention to one point. I understand that in the calendar issued by the College authorities the names given to the College hostels are Hindu hostel, Christian hostel and both are cosmopolitan. I do not know why the Government should call the hostels as Hindu hostel and Christian hostel. They ought to change the name of the hostels and call them in such a way as not to indicate any cast distinction by their names. You may name the hostels after the names of some Professors or in any other way. But this caste name should be avoided. I heard also that some of the Christian students went for accommodation to the Hindu hostel. They were told that there were no arrangements for non-vegetarian meals. When the authorities decided to make the hostels cosmopolitan they should have made previous arrangements for separate kitchens, utensils, etc.,

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for the non-vegetarian section of the students. I hope that, from next year forwards or as early as possible, Government will provide separate kitchens and also change the caste names of the hostels.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I also rise to support this motion. I may say for the information of the Hon'ble Member for Education that the present—what is called the Thiyya hostel is managed by the students and very well managed too. A boy has to pay only between 7 and 8 rupees. Now I suppose it will be a little less. I do not see any reason why in the cosmopolitan hostels of the Government also, the management should not be left to the students. As was already pointed out, it is because there is a costly establishment, a contractor and so many others to look after the management that the cost of living becomes very high. I think the very reason that many students from the Ezhuva community and other poor communities were not coming forward was due to the prohibitive cost and that has to be considerably reduced. If the entire management is left in the hands of the students, they will look to it and make living cheap. This difficulty is only a matter of a kitchen. I don't think there can be any difficulty to set apart one small kitchen for one section. Those who are willing may manage themselves. I suppose the option can be left to the students themselves. If the students should take up the management I don't think it will seriously interfere with their work. We cannot expect any opposition on this point. So I request this House to support this motion.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, I oppose the motion. Sir, we have heard that there have been lodges where students live together. We have also heard that these lodges had been a place of quarrel between the students. It cannot be known that the lodges exist for their convenience.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—In the Thiyya hostel or Thiyya Sadanam, there are no quarrels.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—In the Thiyya Sadanam there were teachers. In the hostels there may be quarrels. There may be guardians and quarrels will be over before the guardians come. Therefore if the management is left to the students, I think it won't work well. The hostel would become a place where people fight with each other. Persons will have to be appointed to see that they don't quarrel.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—I beg to support the motion and in doing so I may state for the information of the Hon'ble Member for Chittur that by the plea for self management for the students we did not plead for the dispensing with of the supervision in the hosels. There will be tutors, and

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superintendents coming to supervise the students, even if they are given self-management. So they will not be deprived of supervision. So the danger apprehended by the Hon'ble Member for Chittur does not arise at all. With regard to self management among the students I should think that they will be conducive to the cultivation of thrift on the part of students and also to the cultivation of a sense of responsibility. I may state for the information of this House that in the Benares Hindu University, the hostels and messes are managed by students. As my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Trichur, suggests, a co-operative spirit will be engendered among students by responsibility being given to them, and the training, which they get in this way during their college days, will be helpful for them in their later life.

Mr Joseph Petta.—I, too, beg to support the motion and, in doing so, I would say something of my experience in other colleges. I was in the Murray College for a year and I can say that all the messes there are managed by the students; and there is no quarrel and no disturbance there. I know the working of hostels in the Lahore Colleges and there, almost invariably, I must say, the practice is that messes are managed by the students, themselves. That is also the general policy we have adopted in Trichur, where all the College hostels are managed by the students. Of course, there are Superintendents and Wardens to look after the students in these hostels. But the messing arrangements are made by the students: and this management by the students is found to be highly economic and efficient. The students themselves are satisfied. For, when the messes are managed by the students, even if there be certain defects in the arrangements made, there is the idea of self management and all these defects may be overlooked; and a greater spirit of harmony and contentment would prevail, than when it is managed for them by outside authorities or the College authorities themselves.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Government wholeheartedly stick to the spirit of this resolution and, with reasonable rapidity will give effect to it. I just wish to state one or two things, of course, not in abatement of the concessions already promised. Some Hon'ble Members, in the course of the discussion of this particular cut motion, said that small hostels are better managed by the students. The only thing is that some arrangements, which I have seen attached to other Colleges, show that they degenerate into what may be called lodges or chummery. There is a great difference between a College hostel and an ordinary chummery or lodge. Both afford lodging. They are places where

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people eat and sleep. But there is a great difference between a College hostel, which is a residence and a lodge, which is also a place of residence, but not attached to the College. The question arose, some time ago, if I remember right, in connection with the question that hostels should be given a sort of self Government. The interests of the Government and that of the the College are absolutely identical with that interest of the students. If they can organise themselves into small bodies, into small communities and keep down expenditure, at the same time not famishing themselves to suit their own pockets, it is well and good. Government will certainly be pleased to accept such an arrangement. My only question is whether it is the wish of this House that this scheme should be rushed through, whether it should be given effect to at once, as it exists or whether we should wait until some good hostels are built. If it is the wish of this House that it should be given effect to immediately, I shall try to make arrangements and see that it is carried out as early as possible. There was some comment on labels raised by the Member for Narakkal. Of course, the word Hindu and Christian are significant of religion. If, of course, there is anything of an eye-sore, there is no reason why it should linger. The whole thing is in process of disintegration. If they wanted to go, they can go and they will go; I do not see why they should be hurried. Sir, I have nothing more to say, because this is a motion on which there is no room for any difference of opinion, because helping the boys to manage their own affairs, helping the boys to develop a spirit of solidarity will only contribute to the efficiency of the Colleges themselves and Government wholeheartedly accept the general principle and will, as quickly as possible, give effect to it.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—I should like to know why the College hostel is not provided with a separate kitchen for non-vegetarian students.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—There was no separate kitchen, because nobody ever knew where the College is going to be, and to have invested big sums to build a kitchen rather hurriedly was found to be a bad commitment. That was the only reason.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Is the hostel to be shifted next year or in a year or two? Has the Government Member any idea when the so called Hindu Hostel is to be shifted?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The building of the new hostel would take some time. With regard to the making of these hostels cosmopolitan, efforts are already made. I think the building of the kitchen will be over soon.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Is it under construction? Will it be over before the close of this year?

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The new cosmopolitan hostel kitchen will be over before the end of this year.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഇതിന്റെ സ്റ്റിരിറ്റി സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ പ്രസംഗം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. പേരു മാറ്റുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനുള്ള വൈമുഖ്യം എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. പേരുമാറ്റുന്നതിൽ കാര്യമില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു് വിശ്വാസമില്ല. പേരിൽ വലുതായ മസ്തരശക്തി അടങ്ങിയിരിപ്പുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പേരു മാറ്റി വല്ല പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാരുടെയൊ മറ്റൊ പേരു കൊടുത്താലും മതിയാകും. വരുന്ന സ്റ്റാം വഷ്ാരംഭത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഈ പരിഷ്കാരം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. ഹോസ്റ്റൽ മാനെജ്മെണ്ടു് കൂട്ടികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ നടക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു ഒരു മെംബർ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടതന്നെ വകവെച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the Allotment of Rs. 1,36,477 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—കോളേജിലെ അഡ്മിഷനെപ്പറ്റിയാണു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. കോളേജിലെ അഡ്മിഷന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ രാജ്യക്കാർക്കു് വലിയ പരാതി ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ പരാതി പുറത്തോട്ടു വിട്ടുകൂടാ. നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു കോളേജു് അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുകയും വേണം. കൊച്ചി കോളേജിൽ കൊച്ചിക്കാർക്കു മാത്രം അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പുറത്തു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമുക്കു ചില ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ കോളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ ഇല്ലാതെ കൊച്ചിക്കാർ പുറത്തു പോകാൻ ഇടവന്നുകൂടാ. നാം ഇവിടെ വേറെ രാജ്യക്കാർക്കു അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടല്ലാ മറ്റുള്ളിടത്തു നമുക്കു് അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നതെന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥവും നാം ഓർത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. നമ്മുടെ കോളേജിൽ നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ആദ്യം പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കണം. എന്നാലെ ഈ കോളേജു നാട്ടുകാർക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു. കോളേജിനു് വേണ്ടിയല്ല കുട്ടികൾ, കുട്ടികൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയാണു് കോളേജു്. എറണാകുളം കോളേജിൽനിന്നും കൂടിയ ശതമാനം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ പാസ്സാവുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു കാണിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി കോളേജു് അധികൃതന്മാർ വളരെ കൂടിയമാർക്കില്ലാത്ത കുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. അവർ വേറെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും പോകണം. കൂടിയ മാർക്കുള്ള കുട്ടികളെ അഡ്മിറ്റു ചെയ്തിട്ടു അവരിൽനിന്നു വളരെ കുറച്ചുപേരെ മാത്രമെ പരീക്ഷക്കു അയക്കുകയുള്ളു. പരീക്ഷക്കയച്ചവരുടെ തുക മാത്രം വെച്ചാണു് പാസ്സായതിന്റെ ശതമാനം കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു. ഇവിടെ അഡ്മിറ്റു ചെയ്യാത്ത കുട്ടികളെയാണു് മറ്റുള്ള കോളേജുകളിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതു. ആ കോളേജുകളിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ മാതിരി അരിപ്പകളും ഇല്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ആ കോളേജിലെ റിസൾട്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെക്കാൾ ശതമാനമെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ മോശമായി കാണുന്നതിൽ ഒരു അത്ഭുതവുമില്ല. ഇവിടെ ചേർക്കുന്നമാതിരി മിടുക്കന്മാരായ കുട്ടികൾ പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർ പഠിപ്പിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിലും പാസ്സാകും. ഞാൻ എന്റെ അനുഭവംതന്നെ പറയാം. എനിക്കു് സ്റ്റാം ഫൈനൽ പരീക്ഷയിൽ ഒരു സബ്ജക്റ്റിനു മാർക്കു സ്വല്പം പോരാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടിയില്ല. ഞാൻ കാലിക്കറ്റിൽ ചെന്നുചേർന്നു. ആദ്യത്തെ തവണതന്നെ ഞാൻ പാസ്സായി. എന്നേക്കാൾ അധികം മാർക്കു കിട്ടിയ എന്റെ സഹപാഠികൾക്കു ഇവിടെ അഡ്മിഷൻകിട്ടി. അവരിൽ പലരും ജൂനിയർ ക്ലാസ്സിൽനിന്നു പ്രമോഷനില്ലാതെ ഒരു കൊല്ലം കിടന്നുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടു. കൂടുതൽ മാർക്കുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു മാത്രമെ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കയുള്ളു എന്നു നി

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ബ്ബന്ധം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഇല്ലാതാക്കണം. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കൂട്ടികൾ അധികം പാസ്സായി എന്നു കാണിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട യാണ് പ്രൊഫസ്സർമാർ ഈ വിദ്യ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഫാർമസ് പ്രൊസ്റ്റീഷിനുവേണ്ടി ഇങ്ങിനെ ഈ നാട്ടുകാരായ കുട്ടികളുടെ സൌകര്യം ഇല്ലാതെയായും കുട്ടികളെ കോളേജിനു വേണ്ടി ഫോമിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു അന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതു പറയാനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I understand that the half fee concessions that are given to the members of the backward classes are restricted only to the boys. The girl students who belong to Cochin State may also be given these half-fee concessions. The boys are giving only half the fee.

Deputy President.—Does this arise in this?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—This is only a token motion.

Deputy President.—The discussion must be confined to the issue. The Government side may reply.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I must confess I have not got absolutely correct details. But the arithmetic of the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas about the promotion and failure of students is somewhat exaggerated. The present strength, as far as I am aware, is 556 out of which 443 are Cochinites. There are a little over a hundred who are not Cochinites. Although they are not Cochinites, some are residents in this State. Unless we have some means of excluding foreigners from the State, it would work hardship on men who are domiciled by profession. I can see the point of the Hon'ble Member, because in view of the facts that our students find it difficult to get admission elsewhere, we must as far as possible admit them here, while not denying admission to those who are residents here. As he has not given me any specific instance, I am not able to offer any specific reply. I can assure Hon'ble Members of this House that every effort will be made in regard to the security of our students finding a place here in future.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Deputy President.—I adjourn the House.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

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